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USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

No. 1462



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INTERNATIONAL

DRA PLANS NEW RIVER PORT CITY ON SOVIET BORDER

PM222033 Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 14 Aug 83 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report: "There Will Be a City"]

[Text] Kabul, 13 Aug--The DRA government has decided to construct on the northern border river, the Amu Darya, a new port city, (Khayraton), which will cover an area of 600 hectares. Already a large proportion of Afghan-Soviet trade turnover and freight from European countries passes through its docks.

The general plan for the city's construction provides for the installation of about 160 apartment blocks and trade, and public catering enterprises, schools, hospitals, and a hotel. In all about 40,000 people will live in the new city.

CSO: 1807/363

INTERNATIONAL

BRIEFS

ALGERIAN CLERGYMEN VISIT UZBEKISTAN--A group of Algerian clergymen is visiting the Uzbek USSR at the invitation of the Muslim Board of Central Asia and the Kazakh SSR. On 22 August, the members of the visiting group acquainted themselves with the historic monuments of Muslims in Samarkand. They also visited the tomb of Imam al-Bukhari in Samarkand and conferred with their Uzbek counterparts. [GF241747 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 22 Aug 83 GF]

IAEA CONFERENCE IN TASHKENT--The International Atomic Energy Agency has organized a conference in Tashkent, the capital of Uzbekistan on the peaceful use of nuclear information and technology. The conference began on 5 September. The participants have acquainted themselves with the work of the scientists of the Nuclear Physics Institute of the Uzbek Academy of Sciences. [Summary] [GF081405 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 6 Sep 83 GF]

CANADIAN DELEGATION VISITS UZBEKISTAN--A trade union delegation from the Canadian postal services, which is visiting the Soviet Union at the invitation of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions, is currently acquainting itself with life in Uzbekistan. The members of the delegation have visited sites of interest in Tashkent and conferred with the members of the Uzbek Council of Trade Unions. The guests have also visited a number of kolkhozes, sovkhoses and factories. [Summary] [GF291316 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 23 Aug 83 GF]

CSO: 1836/24

NATIONAL

REPLIES TO READERS' LETTERS ON PARTY MEMBERSHIP, DUES

Replenishment of Party Ranks

Moscow PARTIYNAYA ZHIZN' in Russian No 16, Aug 83 (signed to press 9 Aug 83) p 66

[Article: "Participation of the Party Group in Deciding Questions of Replenishing Party Ranks"]

[Text] I. Falesa of Chernovtsy Oblast asked the editors the question: "How does the party group participate in deciding questions of replenishing party ranks? We publish the answer below.

Esteemed Comrade Falesa! The primary party organizations have a special responsibility for admission to the CPSU and for indoctrination of new communists. They are the ones who, according to the party By-Laws, admit new members to the CPSU. They are also called on to insure strict fulfillment of party instructions on enhancing the importance of the period of candidacy. In this work the primary organizations and their party committees and bureaus rely on shop organizations and party groups.

The party groups formed in brigades and other production units are close to the people and work with them on a daily basis. An aktiv of members of the trade union and Komsomol, people's controllers, and others forms around party groups. The party groups have an opportunity to look closely at each individual: how he shows himself in production work, in public life, and in relations with comrades and how he is raising his ideological and vocational level. It is natural that when the progressive, most conscious working people declare their wish to join the CPSU the party bureau of the primary organization assigns the party group and shop party organization, which is not given the rights of a primary organization, to review this application first at their meetings and then to present the question at a general meeting. As a rule these meetings in the party groups are open, which makes it possible to consider the opinion of both communists and non-party comrades about those who are entering the party. These people work alongside them and know them well not only from the job but also from everyday life. Thorough consideration of these opinions helps the party organization avoid possible mistakes in admission to the party.

The party group and the meeting of shop communists can express themselves in favor of or against admitting the applicant to the party. In both cases the application must be reviewed by the bureau, and then at a general meeting of the primary party organization.

The CPSU today has more than 3 million communists under the age of 30. The June 1983 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee emphasized that we must help every person who has joined the party to thoroughly master its ideological-political heritage, Leninist traditions, and Bolshevik morality.

The party groups also participate actively in indoctrination of new communists. The party group organizer and other party members inquire regularly on how the candidate's period of candidacy is going and how he is preparing himself to enter the party. Maintaining constant contact with the party committee and party bureau, the party group helps test the candidate in practical affairs, in performance of specific assignments and commissions. The party group takes care to see that the new comrade has a serious attitude toward study at the school for new communists, thoroughly studies and learns Marxist-Leninist ideas and party policy, and assimilates the duties and rights of a CPSU member well. The communists in the group are often the ones who recommend people for party membership. They are expected to help in the ideological, practical, and moral growth of those they recommend.

Conducting individual discussions with new communists in the party group and hearing their reports at meetings of the group help indoctrinate these new party members.

Payment of Party Dues

Moscow PARTIYNAYA ZHIZN' in Russian No 16, Aug 83 (signed to press 9 Aug 83)
pp 67-72

[Article under the rubric "Questions and Answers": "Payment of Party Dues Is a Duty under the By-Laws"]

[Text] The editors are receiving letters from readers asking for answers to various questions related to the payment of party dues. In particular they want us to explain those changes which have taken place in this area recently. Among the letter writers are comrades V. Kolesinkov (Leningrad), V. Medakovskiy (Odessa), B. Danilevich (Minsk), G. Popova (Krasnodar), I. Glushko (Rostov Oblast), and T. Solomnishvili (Sukhumi). We publish below the answers to these questions.

The payment of party dues is one of the important duties of each member of the party and candidate for membership. Personal payment of dues promotes stronger ties between the communist and the party, indoctrinates him in discipline and organization, and testifies to his understanding of his duty and responsibility

to the party. Communists must pay their party dues promptly and correctly without any reminders, not to mention compulsion.

The amount of monthly party dues for members and candidates for membership is determined by the CPSU By-Laws, and the procedure for receiving and record-keeping is established by the Instructions on Membership Dues of CPSU Members and Candidates for Membership.

[Question] What monetary sums are used to figure the payment of party dues?

The instructions of the CPSU Central Committee on membership dues of CPSU members and candidates for membership envision that both the primary pay of communists and all their supplementary earnings must be taken into account when receiving party dues.

The term primary pay should mean monthly wages calculated on the basis of ratified rate schedules for time and piece work performed during the working period for workers, while for employees it should be their established monthly salaries.

The forms of supplementary earnings are very diverse, and include the following:

- rayon coefficients paid under decisions of the government in the form of percentage supplements to the pay of workers and employees in oblasts and krais of the Far North, Far East, and Siberia, at enterprises in certain sectors of industry, transportation, kolkhozes, and sovkhozes of other oblasts and republics, and in high-mountain, desert, and arid regions;
- supplements to the pay of workers and employees for years of service in the Far North and other regions equivalent to it, and for years of service or continuous years of work in certain sectors of the national economy;
- supplements to pay for heavy work and work in harmful working conditions;
- supplementary payments to wages established under government decisions for military rank, for academic degrees and titles, for skill ratings, for high qualifications and skill levels, and for knowledge of foreign languages, as well as personal supplements to pay and others;
- awards envisioned by labor law for workers and employees at enterprises and other organizations based on the results of the work for the year, from material incentive funds;
- payment for overtime and job-rate work, work on holidays, and work at night;

- the supplement for combining occupations (positions), expanding service zones, or enlarging the amount of work done at the same enterprise or organization and the payment for work in combined occupations at VUZes and other establishments and organizations;
- royalties for literary works, paintings, sculptures, composing work, concert performances, radio and television performances, articles published in newspapers and journals, consultation, editing and reviewing materials, and delivering reports and lectures.

Needless to say, this list does not exhaust the possible supplementary earnings of communists. For example, some communists must perform paid work at enterprises, kolkhozes, institutions, and schools during their leave or vacation, work in construction detachments, and the like. These types of supplementary earnings also must be taken into account in payment of membership dues.

[Question] What kind of money payments are not taken into account in paying membership dues?

According to the Instructions communists do not pay party dues on amounts received from one-time grants, the departure subsidy upon discharge, moving cost subsidies when working people are transferred, travel costs and supplements to pay in place of travel costs, field rations for members of geological expeditions, compensation for unused leave time, other monetary compensation in place of in-kind payments and services, and profits from state bonds and lotteries.

Other sums not considered in payment of membership dues are pensions received for minor children and in the case of loss of a breadwinner, subsidies to mothers of large families, subsidies to mothers to care for a child under the age of one year, and grants given to workers and employees to compensate for harm caused to them (injury or other impairment of health related to performance of their labor duties). This applies equally to communist pensioners who, in addition to the pension, receive a supplementary payment up to the amount of average earnings for the injury or other occupational illness on the job from the enterprise or other organization. In this case the communist pays membership dues only on the pension being received. Income received for feeding out livestock on the personal plot and for production of other agricultural output is also not taken into account in payment of membership dues.

[Question] What monetary bonuses must be considered when paying membership dues?

According to the Instructions all bonuses and other monetary awards received by communists for their labor activities, scientific discoveries, inventions, and efficiency proposals, for helping introduce inventions and efficiency proposals, for development and introduction of new technology and scientific organization of labor, and manufacturing and delivering output for export must be taken into account in receiving party dues, and so also must all other bonuses and awards which are given on the basis of government decisions or particular departmental instructions and statutes, regardless of the funds and resources from which these

amounts are paid: the wages fund, the material incentive fund, special funds, or other sources.

[Question] Are membership dues paid on monetary bonuses received by communists for the results of socialist competition?

Yes, they are. Monetary bonuses for high indicators in competition are a form of reward to workers and employees for their labor activity, which includes the results of all-Union and Republic competition. For the same reason payment of dues considers bonuses for putting projects into operation, incorporation of production capacities, fulfillment of assignments for raising labor productivity and improving the quality of articles, for conserving material resources, fuel, electrical and thermal energy, production of consumer goods from production waste, collecting, sorting, storing, and turning in secondary raw materials, returning and using wooden and cardboard containers, improving the use of raw materials and recycling production wastes, overfulfillment of the plan for procurement and turning in scrap metal, and so on.

[Question] What monetary bonuses are not considered in paying party dues?

According to the Instructions membership dues are not paid on Lenin and State prizes received by communists, Leninist Komsomol prizes, bonuses and prizes for participation in contests and athletic competition, and one-time bonuses and awards given to workers, engineering-technical personnel, and employees in honor of revolutionary holidays and anniversaries.

This also applies to one-time bonuses and awards given to communists as incentive for their production and sociopolitical activity in connection with the anniversary of the enterprise, institution, or organization or an anniversary of the communist himself (important birthday or anniversary of continuous production, scientific, or creative activity). According to the 12 December 1958 decree of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers entitled "Establishing Procedures for Celebrating Anniversaries," the 50th birthday and any even-decade birthday after it are considered anniversary dates for individuals. The anniversaries of enterprises, scientific institutions, and educational institutions can be celebrated in the established manner only on the 50th anniversary, the 100th anniversary, and every 50 years thereafter from the day of formation of the organization.

Payment of bonuses for production activity according to existing bonus statutes is often timed at enterprises to fall on revolutionary holidays. Analogously, bonus payments to working people are sometimes set on the celebration of the day for the occupation (mining worker, metallurgical worker, railroad worker, construction worker, and the like). In all these cases party dues should be paid on the general basis, that is, taking into account these bonuses as envisioned by the instructions of the CPSU Central Committee.

Monetary bonuses received by communists in connection with awarding medals of the Exhibition of the Achievements of the USSR National Economy for successes in the development of industry and agriculture should not be considered in paying party dues because these bonuses are essentially received for participation

in a contest. The same thing can be said about bonuses paid for participation in scientific and other contests.

Membership dues should not be paid on monetary bonuses given to communists for performance of special assignments. Among such bonuses are, for example, bonuses for courage shown during a fire, during prevention of disaster, when arresting a dangerous criminal, and so on.

[Question] What is the procedure for payment of party dues by communists who are kolkhoz members?

Communists who are kolkhoz members pay party dues on the amount of actual earnings (monetary and in-kind) for the past month, while management workers, specialists, and kolkhoz administrative and service personnel pay dues according to their salaries (calculated rates).

When membership dues are received from communist kolkhoz members and other persons working at kolkhozes account should also be taken at the same time of supplementary payments for production results and all other monetary and in-kind payments according to the labor payment and material incentive (bonus payment) system adopted at the kolkhoz.

The amounts of supplementary payment and bonuses should be added to the monthly earnings of communist kolkhoz members or the salaries of other persons working at kolkhozes and taken into account in payment of dues in the month when they were received. This procedure also applies to supplementary payment for the final accounting of kolkhozes with kolkhoz members in money and goods for the results of the agricultural year; in this case all types of in-kind payment (guaranteed, supplementary, and bonus) are converted to money at state purchase prices.

If the communist kolkhoz member performs seasonal work on the side, for example, at logging enterprises or construction organizations, his seasonal earnings away from the kolkhoz should be taken into account like all other supplementary earnings.

[Question] How do reindeer herders, fishermen, and other communists who, because of the special conditions of their labor, are away for several months in remote work sectors, pay membership dues?

In such cases it would be incorrect to be guided by formalistic considerations and to classify the communists under discussion as ones who are behind on party dues simply because they were not paid at the time envisioned by the Instructions. After all, the delay in payment of dues here is not the fault of the communist; it is the result of the special conditions of his job.

There are cases where secretaries of party organizations, under the pretext of observing the procedure adopted in the party, themselves pay 10 kopecks a month or some other amount of membership dues for the communists who are absent and then settle final accounts with them on the dues later. This cannot be considered a correct practice. The approach here should be different. If, for

example, we are talking about reindeer or sheep herders who spend several months away at distant pastures, the amount of their membership dues is calculated by the average monthly pay for the time for which their wages are calculated and paid and dues are received immediately for the entire period without any discussion of the question at a party meeting. A similar procedure can be followed in relation to communist fishermen; they settle accounts for party dues after completion of the trip, when their wages are calculated and their average monthly earnings are determined. In all such cases a note is made in the monthly log of membership dues opposite the name of the communist: "Absent owing to conditions of the job."

[Question] How do communists who are temporarily disabled and communists who have gone on leave pay membership dues?

Temporarily disabled communists who are receiving assistance under social or cooperative insurance pay party dues for the days of illness on the amount received by them according to the medical certificate. If a party member or candidate for membership is unable to pay the dues personally because of his health, another communist from the particular party organization can do this on commission from him. In such cases the person who has paid the dues signs the log. An entry is made in it: "N. is ill. Dues paid by _____ (signature)"

Communists who go on leave have the right to pay membership dues for the period of the leave in advance. Communists in the primary party organizations of VUZes, schools, and other educational institutions are authorized to pay dues in advance for the entire vacation period. Dues may also be received in advance when communists are leaving on long business trips. Membership dues for the time of regular leaves or for long business trips are paid on the amount of average monthly earnings calculated for the period of the leave or trip. In those cases where the leave begins in one month and ends in another, this must be taken into account in calculating dues: in the first month dues must be paid on the total sum of earnings for the days worked in the month and the calculated sum of leave pay for the remaining days of this month, then in the next month dues are figured for the leave days in this month and the earnings for the days after leave.

[Question] What is the procedure for calculating the membership dues of communist pensioners?

Communist pensioners pay monthly dues on the amount of the pension received, and also on all other types of earnings if they have them. In this case the pension received and supplementary earnings are added together and membership dues are calculated for the total amount. There are cases where communist pensioners spend long periods of time in treatment at sanitariums or specialized medical institutions. But even in this case they pay party dues according to general principles.

[Question] What is the procedure for receiving party dues?

According to the Instructions, each communist each month personally pays membership dues to the party organization in which he is enrolled. Accordingly, members and candidates for membership who have firm monthly salaries pay party

dues in the same month that they receive the pay (in January for January, and so on) or at the start of the next month where they receive pay for the second half of the month. It is different with communists whose earnings are figured on a piece-rate or the progressive piece-rate system with bonuses. Their monthly earnings for the particular month are finally determined only at the start of the next month (for January in early February, and so on). Therefore, they pay membership dues for the given month the next month, when their earnings are finally determined and the amount of membership dues can be correctly calculated based on the complete amount of earnings. It is not permitted to receive party dues for particular months according to the earnings of past months; in other words, the record log and party card of the communist cannot record payment of dues for July for example, if the amount was calculated for earnings in June.

[Question] Who is supposed to receive party dues and how is the procedure organized?

The secretary of the primary party organization or his deputy receives party dues personally. Where authorized by the appropriate rayon or city party committee the secretaries of shop party organizations may also do so. When receiving membership dues the secretary of the primary or shop party organization must record the amount received on the party card or candidate's card of the communist, stamp it for payment of dues, and sign it. At the same time the secretary records the dues received in the log (form No 1), which the communist signs.

In the case of members and candidates for membership who did not pay dues for past months in the report month, an appropriate note is made in the log indicating the month (except for the report month) and the amount of the continuing indebtedness. For example, if a communist did not pay his dues for July in August, the indebtedness is entered for one month, but if in August dues for June and July were not paid the entry would be two months, and so on.

At the end of the report month the secretaries of primary party organizations compile a summary report (form No 3) of dues received for the month and submit it to the rayon or city party committee at the established time, but not later than the 10th of the next month. In these reports the secretaries of the party organizations must reflect the true situation with payment of dues and indicate the indebtedness of individual communists for dues if there is any.

Cases are encountered where certain city and rayon party committees do not receive reports on dues on the grounds that certain communists are indebted. This is incorrect.

If a communist has not paid his dues on time the secretary of the party organization must look into the reasons for this and, where necessary, discuss the question at the party bureau or at a party meeting. The steps envisioned by the CPSU By-Laws are applied to communists who show lack of discipline.

As membership dues are received, but not less than once every 10 days, the secretaries of primary party organizations are obliged to deposit the money in the

nearest division of the savings bank in the current account of the corresponding party organ. The secretaries of shop party organizations must turn over dues received directly to the savings bank also, and not to the party committee as is sometimes done. The logs of payment of membership dues and documents on deposit of the money at the savings bank are kept at the primary party organization. The secretaries of shop party organizations turn logs of payment of membership dues in to the secretary of the party committee or the bureau of the primary party organization not later than the fifth of the next month together with documents on depositing the money in the savings bank.

Rayon and city party committees and auditing commissions maintain constant control over timely and correct payment of membership dues by communists and deposit of the amount in savings banks by the secretaries of party organizations. This is done by organizing checks on the state of payment and recording of dues in the primary party organizations. At the same time they check the completeness and correctness of calculations of membership dues for all types of earnings by a communist. This is done by comparing data on the actual earnings with entries in the logs for payment of dues. They also check whether monthly reports on receipt of dues are correctly compiled and whether the summaries of the logs of dues payment are correctly completed and calculated.

Where dues are paid on less than full earnings the secretary and members of the bureau or party committee must talk with the communist, identify the reasons for this, and if necessary hear his explanations to the party organization.

Supplementary pay is recorded in the log on the second line opposite the communist's name, with the words "supplementary payment" and the amount of it. The actual amount of the dues taking the supplementary payment into account is indicated in the party card or candidate's card.

[Question] Does the secretary of the primary party organization have to appear personally at the rayon committee each month to give the report on membership dues and bring the log on payment of dues, receipts for deposits in the savings bank, and information on the earnings of the communists? Is such a system of reporting necessary?

No, it is not. The Instructions on membership dues of party members and candidates for membership do not envision submission by primary party organizations of any documents on the earnings of communists to party organs. Nor is there any need for this. Each communist confirms the amount of his earnings by personally signing the log and no documents on the wages of the member or candidate for membership are required when paying membership dues or from the party organization when submitting the summary report to the rayon or city committee.

There is also no need for the secretary of the primary party organization to personally bring the summary report on membership dues received for the month (form No 3) to the rayon or city committee. It is possible to submit the summary reports by mail also, especially in rural areas.

The amounts of party membership dues received should be regularly reviewed at sessions of party committees and bureaus and at party meetings.

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CSO: 1800/1622

NATIONAL

ATTENTIVENESS TO NONCONFORMIST SOVIET YOUTH URGED

Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 19 Aug 83 p 3

[Article by V. Lisovskiy, doctor of philosophical sciences and winner of the Leninist Komsomol Prize: "Who Will Argue with 'Superman'? -- a Sociologist's Reflections on Unhealthy Imitation among Young People"]

[Text] Half an hour before the beginning of the discotheque evening a strange looking adolescent stopped me by the entrance to the Leningrad Palace of Youth. He was wearing a Hussar jacket (it must have been from a film studio) abundantly decorated with buttons. A somewhat contradictory monologue followed. "My basic pleasure is music. You can find access to the hearts and minds of young people with it. In addition, it is pleasant to listen to music. I liked the music at the discotheque yesterday a lot. I ran up on stage and started expressing my feelings. They chased me off and today they will not let me in. I know that sooner or later I will have to work, but while there still is time I want to relax and enjoy myself. We want free, unbridled relations, but they will not let us express ourselves ..."

This "self-expression" by the adolescent in the Hussar jacket, strange in form and confused in its essential points, could be taken as a comic situation, like a joke, and nothing more. And is it really necessary to talk seriously about such zig-zags in fashion among young people? Do these imitative currents deserve the fixed attention of scientists, public organizations, and readers if we consider that they are encountered quite rarely? Is it worth studying what we may call isolated negative phenomena and their manifestations among a certain part of our young people?

At the recent meeting with party veterans in the CPSU Central Committee Comrade Yu. V. Andropov emphasized that we must work with young people, and work constantly, taking into account their distinctive characteristics and the new conditions in which they live.

Therefore, no matter how small and short-lived these groupings of young people may be, they are worth talking about. Because it is not that far from fashions to convictions. After all, a doctor never rejects a patient because very few such cases have been recorded. Not even if it is the only case. And certainly we are not indifferent to how each of our young people, literally every one, personally and by name, grows up. This means that we cannot turn away from the noisy conceit

of certain new-found "dictators of fashion," but rather must clarify the reasons for their behavior. The June Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee said that our enemy is trying to use the psychological traits of young people for his purposes. Therefore, manifestations of such doubtful "fashions" are by no means harmless. We need serious analysis of the causes of these phenomena and we must instill in young people a clear understanding of their sources and a class assessment of such deviations in the behavior and consciousness of some young people.

As we can see from copied names, it still happens that certain young men and women try on the "trappings" of certain Western youth currents in addition to foreign jeans. But because this is done by hearsay and various snatches of randomly received information, this kind of dress usually looks very silly. The imitators are trying to find self-affirmation in this way.

Let us talk about self-affirmation. It depends greatly on mutual understanding. Beginning in the adolescent years children seek contact with people who understand them. The phrase from the film, "Happiness is when you are understood," has become a commonplace. If this search does not meet with success in the family and the school, it continues on the street or in chance company. But what is the contradiction here? In the company of such peers it seems to the adolescent that he has finally found himself, become understood and personally noticed. But in fact it is precisely in these groups that the personality is dissolved and nullified. They are extremely impersonal and alike, these young boys and girls who group together. And as a rule they find someone who is a little stronger, older, or more experienced who will suppress individuality and any deviations from the unwritten rules. "You do not believe it?" I would ask my young opponents in debates. "Then you try to stand out in some way in your group. Change your hair, if all your friends are wearing long hair. Put on a different shirt, not a 'pop' one. Don't drink when everyone else does. In short, take just one step away from the rigid rules you accept and you will see how many reproaches and how much painful mocking this will arouse. They do not forgive you for deviation. You must be like everyone else. What kind of freedom in decisions and actions are you fighting for? What kind of self-affirmation have you achieved?"

I try to refer to the opinions of various people, from letters, and to the results of sociological surveys. If we throw out the superficial and random features -- the supposed yearning to become a "strong personality" in one's circle, a kind of "superman" in the yard, or to "rise above the gray masses" by any means -- we find several fairly serious reasons for blind imitation. They can permit us to judge certain gaps in our indoctrination work.

For example, take the posture which we sociologists call the discotheque-consumer attitude toward life. In some people recently out of school it finds expression in a single desire, to relax and enjoy themselves, but not to work. Their entire understanding of the good life amounts to consumption.

You will recall the emotional words of V. P. Vinogradov at the meeting of party veterans in the CPSU Central Committee to the effect that a consumer attitude toward life is frequently observed in young people, and that the main reason for this is gaps in labor indoctrination.

It is an alarming symptom, isn't it? It is interesting that, as analysis shows, youth groups usually recruit children not from worker families and, needless to say, not from the families of rural working people. The parents are employees and other personnel in trade and the service sphere. As a rule these are people who satisfy all the desires and caprices of their adolescents without reservation. The parental slogan "We did not have anything, so let our children have everything" is more and more often boomeranging against these parents themselves.

During debates at corrective labor colonies I have often asked the question: "Which of you committed thefts because you wanted to eat?" The convicts were either amazed or they laughed; that is how silly the assumption seemed to them. Of course such a colony is another extreme, the opposite side of groups on the street. But is the distance that separates them from the young idle consumers that great?

Another factor that sometimes leads young people to uncontrolled searching for objects to imitate is the gap between word and deed in the adult milieu. This was mentioned bluntly and sharply at the June Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. Young people are very perceptive in capturing the slightest deviations between the words and deeds of their elders, between moral ideals and real examples "from life." There are people who live beyond their means, and they do not conceal it; in fact they brag about it, showing off their "skills." There are indirect ways to achieve goals, for example to get into a higher educational institution without the competitive process or by some other means. It would be naive to think that this leaves no trace on young people, who see everything. In some such deviations cause mistrust and nihilism, but some are already prepared to take such people as examples.

There is one more trend that has been noted in recent years that promotes the formation of small youth groups according to interest. This is the infatuation with music. Records, cassettes, and tapes are very widespread today and have become a universal source of information about many musical groups and trends. Heated arguments flare up, for example, around such a complex, unusual trend in Western music as punk rock. The most fervent followers are ready to see these performers as virtual political fighters for the rights of the working people, even though none of these "noisy" bands have in any way threatened the bourgeois order. Punk stores, punk style, and punk music have settled in peacefully with the capitalist system in the countries that gave rise to punk. No one is upset by this neighborly situation, and so there is hardly any reason for serious discussion about the social significance of "street fighters." All that is left is their performance level ... Unfortunately, qualified discussions with young "disc lovers" are almost never held. In my opinion, we need serious and qualified dialogues on this topic at the palaces of culture, on television, and in youth dormitories. Musical culture is an important part of the general non-material culture and there is no question that it must be taught. I have no illusions that everyone will immediately turn away from punk music, pop music, and other sensational trends after a few meetings, discussions, or a series of lectures.

If they like it, let them listen to it. But when they listen they must understand and learn how to evaluate these phenomena objectively, to look at them from our ideological standpoint. And they must learn to distinguish uplifting melodies from those which inflict ideological and esthetic harm.

I cannot refrain from criticizing Komsomol workers. Unfortunately, their voice is very seldom heard in this dispute. Some of them can still frequently manage to ignore the groups of their peers. But it is not just desirable that Komsomol members be activists, it is essential. Who if not them is to set the tone at the discotheques, to go boldly and confidently into open debate about musical tastes, and not just musical either.

I have had occasion to participate in debates on youth problems in many cities of the country. This gives me grounds to say that Komsomol workers are very rarely guests at the debates. In conversation with them they have explained this by the fact that they are very busy and this prevents them from meeting with young people in a young people's hall.

In this connection I would like to recall that Yemel'yan Yaroslavskiy, even though he was very busy, went to youth debates. Anatoliy Vasil'yevich Lunacharskiy gave a series of lectures on everyday life for young people, not in one city but in several. How relevant it would be to extend this list with present-day examples, for example to tell about a speech by a minister at a youth dormitory or to present the secretary of an oblast Komsomol committee as the leader of a debate.

Even in cases of direct conflicts with phenomena that are obviously alien to us many people do not show high principle, firmness, and conviction.

A certain ninth grader went to school wearing an insignia that insulted patriotic feelings. It seemed funny to him. When I was told about this I tried to picture the reaction of the class. How did his comrades behave? Were they indignant? Did they express their contempt, and finally chase him out?

Unfortunately, none of the things that I pictured so vividly happened. The class simply "took" the joke. And when a Komsomol meeting was held a few days later and I was in attendance, neat ninth-graders stepped up to the desk one after the other and in calm voices said the correct words about an activist posture in life and instilling convictions. They did not say a word against their fellow class member, and he sat calmly among them. At least he himself did not speak! Later I went to the director of the school to express my inability to understand and surprise at this reaction by the class, and in response he said, "You know, you have to be careful with the psychology of a child ..."

Obviously we have already learned how to patiently put up with many pranks and jokes, both intelligent and not very intelligent ones, relevant ones and ones that are completely out of place. It seems we are almost accustomed to looking at them as related to the age, something that is transitory and will pass. It will go away by itself, we think, without our intervention, and there is very little else to expect. But haven't we become too infatuated with our long-suffering patience; isn't this near-sighted habit betraying us?

The June Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee observed that Komsomol organizations sometimes do not manage to respond promptly to new trends and enthusiasms among young people and to give them the necessary ideological orientation. This kind of slow response often leads to the vacuums that develop being filled at random. There are no intermissions in indoctrination: if we are not there on time, it means someone else is ahead of us. That is why some groups represent the most varied mixtures of different inventions. An inconceivable hodgepodge of alien views and incomplete thinking, fashionable musical trends and flagrantly hostile imported ideas. Even an adult has a hard time figuring out such puzzles.

But do we always hold firmly to a consistent position? Are our Komsomol members ready to fight for each one of their peers? After all, when a young person blindly imitates Western models and goes off with a group of others like him this is a gap in the Komsomol ranks and a mistake in indoctrination work. That is why the party is calling on us to wage an unretreating battle against lack of spiritual qualities, egotism, and petty bourgeois attitudes, against any attempts to drag foreign views and mores into our environment.

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NATIONAL

VIGILANCE IN SOVIET NATIONALITY RELATIONS URGED

Kiev POD ZNAMENEM LENINIZMA in Russian No 22, Nov 82 (signed to press 16 Nov 82) pp 47-54 and No 23, Dec 82 (signed to press 30 Nov 82) pp 50-54

[Two-part article by Professor E. Bagramov, doctor of philosophic sciences: "National Relations in the USSR in the Distorting Mirror of Antisovietism"]

[Excerpts] Disclosing the tremendous importance of the solution of the national question in the USSR, the decree of the CPSU Central Committee "On the 60th Anniversary of the Formation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics" points out: "History does not know of a state which in such a very short time has done so much for the all-round development of nations and nationalities as the USSR--the socialist Fatherland of all our peoples....

"The peoples of the Land of the Soviets have become convinced on the basis of their own experience: solidarity in a single union magnifies their strength and accelerates social-economic development."

The preparation for the 60th anniversary of the USSR serves as a good occasion for comparing two types of national relations. Whereas capitalism has proved its organic inability to solve the national question produced by it, socialism provides the world with a model of radical reorganization of all sides of national life and unity of the life of tens of nations and nationalities in a voluntary fraternal union, an outstanding example of the unprecedented upward surge of the creative energy of the peoples comprising it and of the establishment of full equality, friendship and international solidarity.

The building of socialism and communism has refuted the assertion of the ideologues of anticommunism to the effect that the the moving force in international relations, whether dealing with capitalist or socialist society, has been and continues to be national egoism or great-power chauvinism. It was found that socialism acts as a powerful antidote to the very virus of nationalism, which in the words of bourgeois scientists, is allegedly spreading throughout the world with irresistible force. The mighty union of the peoples of the USSR has passed the test for durability, first and foremost the terrible trials of the period of the Great Patriotic War. Those who counted on the breakup of this union became convinced of the unparalleled staying power and fortitude of the builders of the new world, the indestructibility of the friendship and fraternity of the peoples born of socialism and of the all-conquering

power of the ideas of Soviet patriotism. The consolidation and flowering of the Soviet nations, despite the predictions of the enemies of socialism, have not led to the growth of centrifugal tendencies. The intensive economic and social development of each of the Soviet republics--and this has been shown by life itself--speeds up the process of their manifold rapprochement, strengthens and cements together the new community.

Still the strategic objective of anticommunists is to break up the Soviet Union and the countries of the socialist community, using the national factor, which has not been removed from the agenda. In this area they are applying as before refined efforts.

Reactionary sociologists and politicians of the West in no way want to agree to the fact that it is namely in the USSR that the national problem has been solved for the first time in history on the foundation of the great victories of socialism. That problem, before which the countries of capitalist Western Europe and North America, such as the United States and Great Britain, Canada and Belgium, where national conflicts have never stopped, found themselves powerless despite their strutting democracy. It should be kept in mind: bourgeois politology [politologiya] and sociology--if one were to speak of a dominating direction--proceed from their created idea that the national question is just about an unsolvable problem of social life. The ideologues of anticommunism are thrown into a dither by the very thought that the Soviet example is becoming increasingly attractive on the different continents, especially in the developing countries which have broken the chains of age-old oppression and are fully decided to independently solve the question of their future. For this reason, the center of gravity is shifting to distortion of national relations in the USSR and the denial of the new and significant that they are contributing to world social and national progress.

The successes we have achieved do not meant that all the questions in the sphere of national relations have already been solved. "The dynamics of development of such a large multinational state as ours," it is pointed out in the accountability report of the Central Committee to the 26th party congress, "gives rise to many problems requiring the keen attention of the party."

During the first stage of development of the Land of the Soviets, problems were resolved of liquidation of the backwardness of many peoples inherited from the old order and the elimination of their factual inequality and involvement in joint work on the creation of a new society. At that time, the party placed a stress on national progress, training of national cadres and development of a national culture. And such a stress was perfectly natural and necessary.

It goes without saying that the conditions of putting into practice Leninist national policy have changed in many ways. Formerly, the first-priority task was to ensure the quickest possible rates of development for the backward peoples. The Russian people, as a nation that was more developed, deliberately embarked on material sacrifices and deprivation in trying to help their brothers to make up for what was neglected. They behaved in that way, realizing their international duty. It is namely this achievement that made it

possible to put a modern technical base for the industry and agriculture of all the peoples. At the present time, when the republics' levels of economic development have basically leveled out each nation makes a ponderable contribution to the common cause of building communism. And aid to each other, by no means one-sided but truly mutual, has become a law of life for all the nations and nationalities.

Under conditions where actual equality of peoples has been established, national and Union statehood received their due development and a uniform social structure of nations and nationalities was established in which the culture of the peoples of the USSR, unique, socialist in content but diverse in its national forms shone in bright colors and where their former isolation disappeared and a climate of friendship and fraternity of workers has been created--under these conditions, new tasks in the field of national relations emerge. Without relaxing its attention to the national aspects of life of the peoples and constantly taking them into consideration, the party actively supports those directions of our social development, which express a pattern of mature socialism--continuing development and rapprochement of nations, strengthening of the solidarity of the Soviet people and growth of international principles in the life of Soviet society.

The formation and development of a new historical community--the Soviet people--provide the possibility of presenting more vividly and clearly the process of internationalization of social life, which at this stage in no way leads to obliteration of national differences. Socialist nations and nationalities are developing as a constituent part of a single whole--the Soviet people. The process of creation of prerequisites for subsequent strengthening of social homogeneity and still greater rapprochement of the socialist nations will evidently proceed within the framework of a new social and international community.

Socialism destroys step by step barriers between nations and places the Soviet people into equal relation to the means of production. It unites them into a single international collective of workers. But national traditions and special features, enriched with a new content, continue with their life by themselves. Each Soviet republic possesses its own inimitable character, its national traits. The establishment of internationalism does not mean the leveling of all sides of life of the peoples but a harmonious unity of the general and the particular. Each truly progressive national value not only does not disappear but becomes a part of the international culture.

It is important to keep all this in mind when we analyze the basic directions of bourgeois propaganda on the national question. On the basis of an absurd thesis advanced by the ideologues of anticommunism that allegedly the national question in the Soviet Union in the '80s and '90s will assume "forms that will be more acute than the racial crisis in the United States of America" (Zb. Brzezinski) and that Western theoreticians, politologists, propagandists and others have displayed unprecedented activity, demanding that the "study" of national problems in the USSR assume a wide scale, expanding and stirring up any negative happening in the sphere of national relations. The program of broadcasts in the national languages of the peoples of the USSR has been sharply stepped up. Numerous seminars and symposiums are being organized with

the participation of the leading sovietologists and representative of information and intelligence services of the United States and other countries.

Referring to the universal process of national self-assertion of peoples who in the past did not possess their own state system and national recognition of such countries, bourgeois ideologists advance the thesis of the inevitability of the process of disintegration of multinational states, which in their opinion would have to bring about changes in the structure of the USSR. And here, in full conformity with the general positions of bourgeois ideologists on the national question, national relations under socialism will be on the same level with national relations in the capitalist countries.

In describing in all keys their fabricated "triumph of nationalism" in the USSR, the imperialist information services attempt at the same time to create the impression that international antagonism is ostensibly a "natural objective law of social development that does not depend on the will of the people or on the efforts of political parties, including the CPSU, and that the only prospect for the USSR in regard to this question is the further intensification of the "natural" antagonism between the Soviet nations. In these discussions, another intention is to be clearly seen--to depict the national question as "eternal," "unsolvable," characteristic of any social system and thus to put an equal sign between national problems of the West and those of the Soviet Union. This was the spirit contained in an address by Professor W. O'Connor (U.S.) at the congress of political sciences in Moscow in 1979 that bore the name "The National Question on Marxist-Leninist States." It received a decisive rebuff from Soviet scientists.

The thesis of Russification with which the ideologues of anticommunism are attempting to envelop the real wealth of national relations in the land of victorious socialism, continues to be a stereotype of antisoviet propaganda. Reference is to the vicious idea to represent the relations of the peoples of the USSR not as relations of fraternal cooperation and friendship but rather as relations of hostile confrontation. What then constitutes the content of the concept of Russification? Despite well-known facts, the moving force of the development of Soviet society is declared to be not friendship of peoples but great-power chauvinism directed against other peoples.

Reference is to the desire to look upon Soviet national policy as a continuation of the policy of Russian tsarism, a futile attempt to undermine the love and fraternal feelings of all the peoples of the USSR for the great Russian people. The legend of Russification was utilized as a means of discrediting the genuinely internationalist character of CPSU national policy. The discussions on the allegedly existing threat to the national future of the peoples are attempts by the ideologues to create a negative attitude among the peoples to the development of international cooperation without which, as we know, there cannot exist nor could there be their further social and national progress and to constrain them into national isolation and conservation of national values.

Life graphically shows that despite the slander of our enemies, socialism not only does not lead to loss by the peoples of their unique character, special

features of culture and traditions, but rather boosts this uniqueness to a new height and makes it the inheritance of many other peoples.

Socialist internationalism has proved its undoubted superiority over bourgeois nationalism. Such is the important lesson of the 60th anniversary of the development of the USSR--motherland of international fraternity of peoples.

National relations are a field of social life on which a multitude of factors exert an influence, both objective and subjective. Here, perhaps, more than in other fields, the inertia of old customs and ideas makes itself felt when the causes that gave rise to them are no longer in operation. National egoism, nurtured by flaws found in everyday life, by religion and by bourgeois propaganda coming from without, is still alive. One should not lose sight of the fact that certain still existing differences between individual republics in terms of these or those indicators of development of the economy and culture may be used for the planting of chauvinist arrogance, conceit or national isolation. CPSU policy of more equitable leveling of the levels of development of the socialist nations presupposes an increasing uniform distribution of material and spiritual benefits among the entire population of the country. All of the Soviet people are vitally interested in this.

At the present stage of the problem of national relations (real ones rather than those concerning which imperialist propaganda rants about) retain their pertinence and importance for our multinational country. Growth of national self-consciousness and strengthening of the national dignity of all of the peoples of the USSR, inseparable from other achievements of Leninist national policy, together with growth of internationalist consciousness, in many cases increase the interest of the workers of the different nationalities in everything pertaining to the contribution of a given nation to the common cause of the building of communism and in these or those of its achievements in science, culture, art and sports. Strengthening of the multinationality of the Soviet republics finds its reflection in the continuing internationalization of the party and the soviet apparatus, growth of multilingualism and strengthening of the attraction to attain mastery of the Russian language as the language of international intercourse and strengthening of the mutual influence of the culture of the peoples of the USSR.

Under these conditions, the process of breakup of former national barriers is proceeding more actively; the national factor in our country has long ceased to divide people and is increasingly less fixed in everyday life and in interpersonal relations. Nonetheless, susceptibility to national problems among a significant portion of the country's population on account of historical reasons and the multinational character of the state is still quite perceptible. The reactionary ideologues whose efforts are directed at the fanning and hypertrophy of national feelings and the opposition of national and international values count on this. Without spelling out the differences between "national" and "nationalistic" feelings, which corresponds to the general methodological aims of bourgeois sociology in this question, sovietologists attempt to present the growth of the national intelligentsia, rise of national culture and strengthening of national self-consciousness as a factor ostensibly contradicting the internationalist aims of CPSU policy. They deliberately ignore the fact that the

Soviet intelligentsia in any republic has been educated in the spirit of internationalism and Soviet patriotism. There where this ideological sabotage is not decisively rebuffed, where international education is conducted formally, in the old way, without taking into account the new circumstances, nationalist attitudes may occasionally emerge.

Cutting short such tendencies, we Soviet scientists, propagandists must more clearly, more accessibly and more convincingly propagandize the international way of our life, the policy of the CPSU and of socialism as an expresser and defender of genuine national aspirations.

It would be an obvious mistake in this connection to lose sight of the national aspects of party and state construction and the need of a permanent combination of state and national interests and of the consistent introduction of international principles in all spheres of our life while attentively taking into consideration national special features and national feelings of the peoples. The family everyday life sphere deserves special attention, especially in connection with the growth of mixed marriages and processes of interethnic integration. The lack of desire or inability of individual workers to penetrate deeply into the complicated and delicate sphere of national relations, superficial handling of internationalism in the spirit of national abilities, leaving of real questions of development of national cultures and languages and strengthening of the fraternal cooperation of peoples in this sphere could do more harm than preaching of national limitedness and opposition to cadres of different nationalities.

It is a law-conforming fact that the national feelings of our peoples, especially peoples who formerly were under the cruel oppression of tsarist autocracy, have grown stronger.

Before the revolution, the majority of the peoples not only did not have their own state system; some of them did not have an industry or developed economy, nor their own intelligentsia, or even literacy. Today these peoples have their own republics, Union and autonomous, are represented in the USSR Supreme Soviet. They have their own governments, academies of sciences and their own cadres of workers, kolkhoz farmers and members of the intelligentsia. They are proud of their scientists and outstanding writers bringing glory to the Soviet Union in the world arena.

All this, of course, has stimulated to a tremendous degree a common Soviet consciousness and national feelings. And if the national feelings are strengthened and developed on the basis of internationalism, that is, filled with a socialist content, then we are undoubtedly dealing with positive processes.

It is worse--although such phenomena still are to be found--when national feelings are found to include arrogance or national haughtiness, forgetfulness of the fact that all achievements are attained not only by the given people but thanks to the assistance of all the peoples, Leninist national policy, friendship and fraternity of all the peoples of the USSR.

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NATIONAL

SUCCESSSES, SHORTCOMINGS OF SOVIET NATIONALITIES LITERATURE VIEWED

Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 12 Aug 83 p 1

[Editorial: "The Ideological Nature of the Writer"]

[Text] The principles bequeathed by V.I. Lenin lie at the basis of the party's nationalities policy: full equality for all the country's nations and nationalities, their free development within the framework of the fraternal union, and a steady course toward their rapprochement. At the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum Yu.V. Andropov emphasized that "implementation of this policy requires and will require the consistent education of all Soviet people in a spirit of socialist internationalism and deep recognition of the commonness of the interests of all the peoples of the Soviet Union."

A major role in this most important and responsible work belongs to the artistic intelligentsia--writers, artists, composers, those working in theater and the cinema... And in this list, the writer stands in first place.

Within the creative detachment of the country's Union of Writers the local organizations make up a considerable part, and in the union and autonomous republics the numbers of wordsmiths who devote their talent to the cause of communist education and who are working fruitfully in all the literary genres are numbered in the hundreds. Today it is scarcely necessary to introduce to a very broad range of people prose writers and poets such as Chingiz Aytmatov, Vasil' Bykov, Rasul Gamzatov, Oles' Gonchar, Mustay Karim, Alim Keshokov, Kaysyn Kuliyev, David Kygul'tinov, Eduardas Mezhelaitis, Maksim Tank and many, many others. Multinational Soviet literature is being created in 74 languages. And before the Great October this figure was almost four times less. Much is hidden behind this comparison: first and foremost that the revolution gave dozens of peoples and nationalities in the country a written language and nourished talented national artists in all corners of the country.

Take just one specific example: the small Mansi people live in West Siberia, in Tyumen Oblast, and have since olden times been hunters and fishermen. The Mansi had no written language before the October but, of course, they did have their own poets: the soul of the people was preserved in the customs, songs and fairy tales. But the people needed a literature so as to tell others about themselves. Yuvan Shestalov became the first Mansi poet to be known throughout the country. Yuvan Shestalov's poetry (and we also know him as a talented

prose writer and publicist) resounded throughout the country thanks to the translations into Russian by well-known poets such as Oleg Shestinskiy, Yevgeniy Vinokurov, Vladimir Tsybin, Nikolay Starshinov, Vladimir Soloukhin and others. Yuvan Shestalov was awarded an RSFSR Gorkiy State Prize for the book of verse entitled "Pagan Poem." This is a serious epic work and it contains much that is new and reflects the many centuries of experience in the history of Shestalov's own people. And it is not happenstance that when translating the poet's book, Vladimir Soloukhin write about him as follows: "For us he is a comrade, a fellow writer, but for the Mansi he is the voice and the tongue, and, in all the distinction and significance of the word, the founder of a literature." Like his fellow writers Akhmedkhan Abu-Bakar, Yuriy Rytkhue, Vladimir Sangi, Vasilii Ledkov and Leonid Laptsey, Yuvan Shestalov already belongs to the middle generation of national artists. The young people are coming along behind. And even though they may be little known, their debuts do not go unremarked, for after the first books in their native languages, as a rule, books in Russian translation follow.

The "Molodaya gvaridiya" publishing house recently published a book devoted to the young writers of Russia. The author of the collection of articles about his comrades--the critic Vadim Dement'yev--has for some years been following the development of Russia's national literatures, and this book is his first major work. It is pleasing to note that it was awarded one of the prizes in the all-union Gorkiy competition for young authors, which is held annually by the USSR Union of Writers and the State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants and the Book Trade.

And here is news that once again confirms the evident position on recognition of the successes of the national literatures of our country: in the latest list of winners of the Andersen Prize, which is awarded by the congress of the International Council on Children's and Young People's Literature, there was a representative of Tatars--the poet Shaukat Galiyev--among the other Soviet writers. He was awarded an honorary diploma for his book of poems "The Hare Does His Exercises," which was published in Russian in Kazan. The hero of Galiyev's verse--the mischievous and happy little boy Shavali--has already been known to children in the republic for about 20 years. In Tatars this literary personage is as popular as Chippolino in Italy, the Little Boy and Karlson in Sweden and so forth.

What are the particular features of the works of the national artists? Much has already been said in critical work on the merits of prose works such as Rasul Gamzatov's "My Dagestan," Yuriy Rytkhue's "The End of the Age of the Permafrost," Alim Keshokov's "The Hills Do Not Sleep," Mustay Karim's "The Long, Long Childhood" and others. Each of these writers has his own brilliant individual way with letters, but the pages of their books combine the national color and the traditions of Soviet literature.

It should be said that with the birth of literature in the autonomous republics, oblasts and okrugs, where you will, poetry has been to the fore, and the establishment of prose writing took place in a more complex manner and until recently its successes were quite meagre. Today we can talk about the considerable

artistic achievements of Russia's national prose. Not too long ago there was much interested discussion on this subject in the secretariat of the RSFSR Union of Writers. It was noted that many works in which the serious problems of modern life are raised have been published.

It is precisely the personality of the artist that is the point of departure in creativity. Accordingly, the main heroes of books, for whom life is typified by the autobiographical motives of the writers, live and fight for freedom while thinking about their own people, their own country. "My destiny lies with the destiny of the people": this image, perhaps, draws into itself the pivotal themes of many novels, stories and tales that are published in both the local and the central publishing houses.

The national literatures are not being developed in isolation. The best that is born in the process of artistic development becomes the subject of study and cogitation in the the republics, krais and oblasts and serves as a landmark for prose writers and poets, dramatists and translators. And here we cannot but notice the special significance of the Russian language as the language of inter-nation [mezhnatsional'nyy] dealings. For it is precisely thanks to this that the works of writers in the literatures with a young written language become known to the very broadest range of readers. As was stressed in the decree of the party June plenum, the progressive rapprochement and mutual enrichment of the national cultures is one of the most important factors in the strengthening of the Soviet people's cohesion and the successful resolution of the tasks of education in a spirit of socialist internationalism.

The production and countryside themes are being given fresh nuance in the national literatures. Serious changes associated with the creative activity of the party, which directs the efforts of the people toward high organization and discipline, are taking place in the lives of the lands of Komi and Tatariya, Bashkiriya and Yakutiya, Buryat and Karelia and other places in the motherland. With the development of scientific and technical progress new sectors are appearing in production, the production premises of the industrial giants are growing up, and new cities and settlements are being born. And all this is moulding people about whom it can be said: the heroes are right here among us. The petroleum workers and archeologists, construction workers and hunters, reindeer breeders and geologists--these are the subjects of books by local writers today. Whereas before they suffered markedly from a straight-line dialectic, today attention is centered on important moral problems and the sharp conflicts of today's complex life.

But it would be incorrect to think that the literary "output" coming from the publishing houses in union republics and printed in the local journals satisfies readers completely. There are still too many gray, trivial works of poor taste, and sometimes books are published in which serious errors are permitted. And this indicates first and foremost the poor exactingness of editorial boards and editorial workers at the publishing houses. All this should become the subject of serious consideration in the party committees and creative unions.

The materials from the CPSU Central Committee June Plenum also focus on this; they state directly that "it is a cause for concern that in some works deviations

from historical truth are permitted, for example, in assessing collectivization, and that 'god-seeking' motives and the idealization of the patriarchal system slip in. And we encounter examples of the author either losing himself in the face of complex problems or trying to flaunt a 'nonstandard' interpretation of them, and as a result there are distortions of our reality." The party demands implacability toward any manifestations of national narrow-mindedness or national nihilism. All this also relates directly to the works of the national literatures.

In recent times the cultural level of the people and their spiritual potential have grown immeasurably and the influence of literature and art on the minds of people is growing stronger. This means that the opportunities for the artist to intervene actively in social life are also growing. Herein lie both his high calling and his happiness.

9642
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NATIONAL

PRAVDA LETTERS EDITOR INTERVIEWED

LD261935 Moscow World Service in English 1300 GMT 24 Aug 83

[Report on interview with PRAVDA letters editor Viktor Grishin; passages with quotation marks in Russian with superimposed English translation]

[Text] We have an interview with the head of the letters department of the newspaper PRAVDA, Viktor Grishin. PRAVDA is the newspaper of the Central Committee of the Communist Party, one of the 34 dailies published in Moscow. It comes out in 11 million copies. Now the first question to Viktor Grishin was, how many letters come to the newspaper?

"Probably there is no other paper in the world so closely connected with the readers. Annually we receive half a million letters."

And what kind of letters are those? Who writes in and what about?

"They are different people--factory workers and farmers, scientists and housewives. The subjects are different too. Many letters deal with problems of social significance. There are especially many such letters when draft laws or economic plans are under public discussion. Readers also ask questions about some problem or other. They seek advice to settle a conflict at work, in the family or in a public matter. Many send in their short stories, poems and photographs."

And what is done about all these letters?

"Like all other Soviet papers, PRAVDA does not leave any letter unanswered. There are readers' letters in practically every issue. Some of the letters are forwarded to agencies on which the solution of a problem depends. Some are directed to the Communist Party Central Committee and to the government. These are letters that raise serious and socially important questions. Often we send a reporter to deal with the problem locally. Some questions are answered in the paper by officials of any rank, including government ministers. It often happens that a reader's letter has started a discussion. Thus a letter from a retired woman to PRAVDA some time ago opened a debate on housing matters. The opinions and suggestions made by many other readers in response to it were taken into account in drafting the new housing code."

And what have been the dominant subjects that PRAVDA has noted recently?

"There have been especially many letters from various parts of the country expressing approval of the move to streamline the economic mechanism, being undertaken at the Communist Party's initiative."

And in conclusion, Viktor Grishin said the following:

"We also receive letters from foreign readers in France, the United States, Canada, Federal Germany, Belgium, Britain and Asian and African countries, not to mention the socialist nations. Most of them express feelings of friendship for the Soviet people and support for the Soviet foreign policy of peace."

CSO: 1812/271

NATIONAL

BOOK ON PARTY CONTROL REVIEWED; PEL'SHE'S WORK PRAISED

Moscow PARTINAYA ZHIZN' in Russian No 16, Aug 83 (signed to press 9 Aug 83) pp 77-80

[Review by G. Krivosheina of book "Partiynyy Kontrol'" Printsipy, Praktika, Zadachi" (Party Control: Principles, Practice, and Tasks), "Politizdat", Moscow, 1983]

[Text] The organs of party control have an important place in the organizational and indoctrination work done by the party. The Party Control Committee of the CPSU Central Committee and the party commissions of local party committees, which are elements of the party's organizational structure, successfully carry out their assigned control functions and work vigorously to carry out party decisions and the plans of communist building. The significance of the work of party control organs is growing as those tasks which party organizations must perform every day become larger and as the leadership role of the party in our society enlarges. As has been noted at the 24th, 25th, and 26th congresses of the CPSU, the work of these organs is always moving on an ascending line.

A recently published collection of materials entitled "Party Control: Principles, Practice, and Tasks" (Moscow, "Politizdat", 1983) tells of the work experience accumulated by the Party Control Committee of the CPSU Central Committee and the party commissions of local party committees in recent years and ways to improve the forms and methods of this work. The collection is the third in a series of publications dealing with the activities of the party control system that has now taken shape within the CPSU. (The first two anthologies, "Active Helpers of Party Committees" and "Guarding the Norms of Party Life," came out in 1974 and 1979). The new collection is based on material from the conference conducted by the Party Control Committee for chairmen of the party commissions of local party committees and secretaries of party commissions of political branches in the Soviet Army and Navy. Executive personnel of party organs and chairmen of the party commissions of local party committees use concrete examples to tell about control work under current conditions when all the efforts of the party are concentrated on fulfilling the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and subsequent plenums of the party Central Committee and the assignments of the 11th Five-Year Plan.

Thanks to measures taken by the party and its Central Committee, Leninist principles of organizing control and checking on execution have been further developed and enriched in party and state work and in all sociopolitical life in recent years. In party life and party leadership control and checking on execution are

now an inseparable part of organizational work. And this means that party control exercises a real influence on establishing an atmosphere of high organization, discipline, and order in all areas of constructive activity and on raising the personal accountability of managers for fulfillment of party and government directives and for indoctrination of communists and all working people in the spirit of absolute compliance with the norms of party life and the rules of socialist communal living.

The activities of party control organs are based on the ideas of V. I. Lenin and his instructions on setting up a Central Control Commission and control commissions in the local areas within the party, as well as his advice on what characteristics the personnel of party control organs should have. The materials in this collection give an idea of how the traditions of party control in the CPSU took shape historically. Our party recently lost one of its veterans, the universally respected Arvid Yanovich Pel'she. He headed the Party Control Committee of the CPSU Central Committee for many years. His article, which opens the collection, contains many interesting ideas and useful generalizations on the work of party control organs. The article states that during inspections party controllers may encounter various, sometimes unforeseen situations. But each time they must strive to establish an atmosphere in party organizations and labor collectives where prejudice and tendentiousness are completely precluded. The work of party control personnel is based on objectivity, party principle, and implacable hostility to violations of party discipline and party morality. When inspecting negative facts party controllers are not intimidated by either the official position or the past services of guilty persons. At the same time, party controllers typically have a very attentive, sensitive attitude toward people.

It is neither simple nor easy to combine such qualities in oneself and to meet such demands. But this is precisely the art of control work, to always observe proper tact and party self-control. This is exactly what tests the ideological-political maturity of the party control worker. A. Ya. Pel'she's article, which examines questions of the work of party control organs on a broad theoretical basis and with historically tested practices, helps the reader clarify these matters in their overall scope. It orients the personnel of party commissions and party activists to a creative attitude toward any assigned job and to always reach the truth no matter how difficult the path to it may be. Control work should combine scientific depth and professional skill and display a completely balanced approach to each question, to each inspection and summons.

The materials in the collection show that party control organs are always guarding the norms of party life and wage an uncompromising struggle to strengthen party and state discipline and for observance of program and charter requirements by all communists. Party control is an effective means of stepping up the activity of party organizations.

Among the documents adopted by the party in recent years on questions of organizational work by party control organs special mention should be made of the 1981 decree of the CPSU Central Committee entitled "Further Improvement of Control and Checking on Execution in Light of the Decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress." The decree notes positive aspects in the organization of control work and at the same

time acknowledges that this work still does not fully meet current requirements. It outlines measures to improve the work. The collection has a broad assortment of material which shows the work of local party committees and their party commissions to carry out these goals and recommendations of the Central Committee. The article by B. N. Yel'tsin, first secretary of the Sverdlovsk Oblast party committee, speaks of what the oblast party organization achieved in this respect. The oblast committee, city and rayon committees, their party commissions, the primary party organizations, and the commissions formed by them to control administrative activity and the work of the administrative apparatus monitor and check performance directly. In their control work they rely on the broad party, Soviet, trade union, and Komsomol aktiv and on national economic specialists. With active participation by the party commissions of the oblast committee and city and rayon committees of the CPSU they have strengthened control of compliance by all communists with the regulation norms of party life, especially the work and behavior of managers in their collectives. The factors that give rise to mistakes by communists are analyzed seriously. Principled evaluations of them are given and those at fault are held strictly accountable.

As the materials of the collection attest, party control today is taking on qualitatively new features and its sphere of activity is steadily broadening. In the current phase the work of party commissions is characterized not only by reviewing isolated cases and discovering particular shortcomings, but also conducting large-scale comprehensive inspections, broadly summarizing positive and negative phenomena, and working out business-like practical suggestions. Another new feature is the fact that the members of the party commission take an active and direct part in carrying out those steps which the party committees develop on their suggestions. In their work the party commissions have begun relying more strongly on the primary party organizations and show greater concern for publicizing the inspections they are making. Party control personnel when necessary carry on their work in close contact with people's control organs and cooperate with representatives of other forms of public control.

The articles by I. M. Kuznetsov and Ye. I. Sizenko, first secretaries of the Ulyanovsk and Bryansk oblast party committees respectively, discuss these and other aspects of the organization of party control in detail. The articles correctly affirm that the control exercised by party committees and primary party organizations is, in both its essential features and its procedure, an educational process in actual organizational work and in management of economic and public affairs. Therefore, party committees consider it their duty to improve party control in all its constituent elements and thus to insure fulfillment of the tasks posed by the 26th party congress and subsequent Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee.

The authors of particular articles emphasize showing the work practices of party control organs with economic personnel, in work aimed at better use of internal reserves, overcoming the difficulties that are encountered, and introducing models of highly efficient labor and scientific advances in production. Whether the subject is insuring preservation of material assets, strengthening order in production, or indoctrinating managers and all communists in a responsible attitude toward the assigned work, the personnel of the party commissions always find ways and means to employ their forces. The party committees give all

possible support to this orientation in control work because it corresponds fully with the resolutions of the 26th party congress and the November 1982 and June 1983 Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee which emphasize that the rate of our forward movement depends entirely on efficient use of the enormous production and scientific-technical potential which the country has at its disposal and on skillful management. Precise, well-organized work in every element of the socialist economy and in the administrative apparatus is a paramount condition for successful realization of our plans. And the party control organs have an important place in supporting this work.

Many facts from actual life illustrate that the party committees find the party commissions to be a reliable support in the struggle to eliminate mismanagement and irresponsibility, fabricating the appearance of well-being for show, and all types of other abuses. The party committees usually assign party commissions to look into the most complex and difficult matters where it is necessary to rise above departmental, local, and personal interests and work on the level of party-wide, national tasks.

The party commissions of the local party committees are most directly involved in the work of solidifying the party ranks. When they examine the personal files of communists and appeals in these cases they help the party organizations strengthen the principles of Leninist party-mindedness in the party environment. The book gives a fairly broad picture of these aspects of their activity. The party commissions of city and rayon party committees give primary party organizations a great deal of help in selecting the most worthy people, those who have demonstrated their abilities in labor and public work, for party membership. The personal files of communists have begun to be reviewed more thoroughly and deeply. Trust and high standards -- these are the two cornerstones on which all the work of party commissions in these cases is constructed.

The articles by chairmen of party commissions such as K. S. Buchin (Moscow city party committee), U. A. Atakulov (Central Committee of the Uzbek Communist Party), G. D. Smagliyenko (Leningrad Oblast party committee), V. M. Dyagilev (Tomsk Oblast party committee) and others give instructive examples of how the personnel of control organs, upon encountering complex relations in particular collectives and people whose destinies are taking unusual twists, find correct solutions to the problems that arise. This is done above all by looking into the motives and nature of the actions of particular people, through thorough study of the situation in the particular collective. A large set of moral issues is usually discerned behind the material aspect of each case under review and the work style of certain leaders and communists, the level of their understanding of their duty to the party and the people, is concealed. These are precisely the questions to which party commission personnel direct their attention. This enables them to dig down to the prime causes of shortcomings and mistakes in the activity of particular individuals and collectives and to draw correct, mandatory conclusions from the results of their inspections. The individual approach is an effective means in the fight against such antisocial phenomena as acquisitiveness, bribe taking, stealing, speculation, bureaucratism, and drunkenness which still occur among us.

The book does not gloss over the shady aspects of the activity of party control organs either. Specifically, there is criticism of the practice, which has become established in certain places, where without any particular necessity questions of the party responsibility of communists are examined and the primary party organizations are bypassed. This not only conflicts with the interests of careful, objective study of the case and the nature of the activity of the people involved, but also sometimes allows those at fault to evade proper punishment and is damaging to correct indoctrination of personnel.

Sometimes cases of deceiving the state are not discovered until quite late and a proper campaign is not always waged against those who engage in doctoring reports in order to extract material benefits for themselves and promote their careers.

The examples given in the book make it clear that party commissions achieve the best results when they consistently rely on the broad aktiv of voluntary helpers and on the masses of communists and non-party members. Even if an atmosphere of toleration for shortcomings develops in certain collectives which are subjected to inspections, it is very important that the members of the party commissions conduct the case in such a way that they help the activists themselves reach correct conclusions and become actively involved in reestablishing order. The book calls for further improvements in the methods and forms of control work.

The employees of party control organs, affirming the lofty principles of Leninist party-mindedness, are making their contribution to carrying out the decisions of the 26th party congress and the November 1982 and June 1983 Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee.

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NATIONAL

BRIEFS

MENTION OF STALIN FROM 1920's--Moscow VOPROSY ISTORII KPSS in Russian No 8, 1983 (signed to press 1 August 1983) a 6,000-word D. V. Yarosh article on pages 119-128 entitled "From the History of Party Leadership of the Formation of Propagandist Cadres (1921-1925)." A chronological review of the party's efforts in this field in the early twenties, the article contains a rare reference (albeit fleeting) to Stalin in a nonwartime context in the following paragraph: "The Central Committee newly elected at the 13th Russian Communist Party (Bolshevik) congress instructed the Central Committee Organizational Bureau to form a special commission to organize ideological education work among party members and create a political education work among party members and create a political education system and a leadership for this system. This commission was created on 14 June 1924 in accordance with a Russian Communist Party (Bolshevik) Central Committee plenum decision. It included prominent party figures A. A. Andreyev, A. S. Bubnov, V. G. Knorin, N. K. Krupskaya, I. V. Stalin and others and also local officials." [Editorial Report] PM011627

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REGIONAL

GROSSU SPEECH AT 10TH PLENUM OF MOLDAVIAN CP

Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian 6 Jul 83 pp 2-3

[Speech of Comrade S. K. Grossu, first secretary of the Moldavian Communist Party (MCP) Central Committee at the MCP Central Committee plenum, 5 July 1983: "On the Results of the June 1983 CPSU Central Committee Plenum and the Tasks of Republic Party Organizations Stemming from its Decisions and from the Speech of CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Comrade Yu. V. Andropov at the Plenum"]

[Text] Comrades!

The June 1983 CPSU Central Committee Plenum, and the 8th USSR Supreme Soviet session, which are the major political events of this year and are filled with concern about the all-round development of Soviet Man, and insuring peaceful conditions for creating communism, occupy an important place in the history of our party and state.

The plenum heard and discussed the report of comrade K. U. Chernenko, member of the Politburo, CPSU Central Committee secretary: "Urgent Problems of Ideological and Mass Political Party Work."

CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Comrade Yu. V. Andropov presented a brilliant and major speech at the CPSU Central Committee plenum. He disclosed the main directions of party and state activity for the long term, formulated the primary requirements for the new edition of the CPSU Program, and set the most important tasks for accelerating the social and economic development of the country under present conditions.

The plenum adopted a corresponding decree on the issue discussed. In it the CPSU Central Committee unanimously approved the program provisions and conclusions contained in Comrade Yu. V. Andropov's speech at the CPSU Central Committee plenum, determined that they must be the basis for all the activities of party organizations, and demanded that ideological, educational and propaganda work be resolutely raised to the level of those great and difficult tasks which the party is solving during the process of perfecting developed socialism.

Organizational matters were also examined at the plenum. The significance of the June CPSU Central Committee plenum and the speech there of CPSU Central

Committee General Secretary Comrade Yu. V. Andropov are exceptionally great. The plenum's documents, which are filled with profound theoretical conclusions, are a leading example of the creative approach of the Central Committee and its Politburo to the fundamental questions of our time. They thoroughly examine urgent social, economic, political and cultural problems of developed socialism, determine the tasks of ideological and mass political party work, demonstrate how to accomplish them, and provide a profound analysis of the tendencies of our society's development, the world revolutionary process, and the particular features of the present international situation.

The CPSU Central Committee plenum attributed special importance to the fact that it took place in the year rightfully named the year of Karl Marx, and on the eve of the 80th Anniversary of the second Russian Social Democratic Labor Party Congress, which began Bolshevism and created the party based on Marx' teachings and on the ideological, organizational and political foundations worked out by Vladimir Il'ich Lenin.

Republic communists and workers, as all Soviet people, fully and completely approve the practical, constructive decisions of the CPSU Central Committee plenum and the 8th USSR Supreme Soviet session, and the activities of the CPSU Central Committee and its Politburo, which are directed at consistently improving the work of the entire governmental and economic mechanism, increasing the responsibility of cadres, improving organization and discipline, further increasing the economic and defense might of our homeland and raising the well-being of the Soviet people.

With a feeling of deep satisfaction they welcomed the election of CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Comrade Yu. V. Andropov as chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, seeing in this vivid evidence of the inseparability of party and state authority, and a demonstration of concern about the highest interests of our homeland.

Allow me, in the name of the communists and all the workers of Moldavia, to warmly congratulate comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov on his election to this high and responsible state position, and wish him good health and great successes in all of his many activities.

I

Comrades!

Our party, true to Lenin's behest, views ideological and mass political work as an integral part of all its revolutionary and transformative activities. It proceeds from the fact that forming a new man is not only a most important goal, but a necessary condition of communist construction.

The Great October Revolution, which shattered social and spiritual fetters, freed the tremendous creative energy of the working people. During the struggle for building a socialist society, the Soviet Man has grown, matured, and been tempered. He is distinguished by fervent patriotism and socialist internationalism, an active position in society, vital interest in all state

and social affairs, and a creative and initiative filled regard for work. As Comrade K. U. Chernenko emphasized in his speech: "In a word, we have full justification to consider that the new man is not only a distant ideal, but a reality of our time."

At the same time, the party teaches that the process of forming a new man in a society building communism is constant and difficult. New generations of workers are entering life, their professional, educational and cultural level is growing, and the knowledgeability of the masses is increasing. Under the influence of the dynamism of social processes, and the heightened scale of production and tempos of development of productive forces, forms of communion among people are becoming both perfected and more complex, and the nature and content of their life style and work, as well as their needs and interests are changing.

Moreover, the international situation has become sharply aggravated. The ideological confrontation of the two systems has intensified, and imperialism has unleashed a global psychological war against the USSR and the other countries of the socialist community. All of this insistently demands another approach to the process of educating people, and ideological work must correspond to the historical stage of the development of our society which has ensued.

As is well known, the main directions for improving ideological and political-educational work under present conditions are determined in the decisions of the 26th Party Congress, in the CPSU Central Committee Decree of 26 April 1979, and in other party documents. Today we have available new basic documents, materials of the June 1983 CPSU Central Committee plenum, in which the course of implementation of party decisions on the questions of education is thoroughly analyzed, a specific program for the further improvement of ideological and mass political work is outlined, and theoretical provisions of tremendous political and mobilizing force are set forth.

The republic party organization, fulfilling 26th CPSU Party Congress decisions and CPSU Central Committee decrees, is constantly improving its activities in the area of communist education of the workers, is raising the level of ideological support of social and economic tasks, and is achieving a comprehensive approach to their resolution. Party committee ties with the masses have been strengthened. Political and educational work have become more relevant and acquired a more scientific, systematic and aggressive nature. The forms and methods of its conduct have been enriched. Long term planning has begun, and a policy of ensuring the unity of organizational, economic and educational activity is being consistently carried out. Political and economic education have become more effective. Ideological institutions have received more cadres.

Educational questions are being creatively and purposefully solved in the Kishinev city party organization. Here ideological work is being systematically analyzed, appropriate criteria have been worked out for its evaluation, and public opinion study groups have been created. In the enterprises, workers' honor codes and codes of moral norms and principles have been

developed, and ideological plan assessment meetings, open letter days, seminars and education related conferences are being conducted. The republic capital has frequently been victorious in all-union socialist competition.

Definite successes have been achieved in increasing the effectiveness of ideological and political-educational work in the Benderskiy and Tiraspol'skiy city and the Brichanskiy, Kamenskiy, Rybnitskiy, Slobodzeyskiy, Faleshtskiy, Floreshtskiy and Chadyr-Lungskiy rayon party organizations.

The activities of party, trade union and Komsomol organizations and soviets of peoples deputies for communist education of the workers ensure a healthy moral and psychological situation in the republic, and favorably influence its social and economic life.

At the same time it should be stressed that ideological work being carried out in the republic does not yet fully meet the requirements of the 26th CPSU Congress, and the same shortcomings and weaknesses are present as were discussed at the June 1983 CPSU Central Committee plenum.

Many party, state and social organizations are far from fully using available conditions and opportunities for improving communist education of the workers, and are not demonstrating the necessary attention to this most important area of their activity. In local areas alienation of ideological work from life has not been completely overcome, and formalism, banality, and noise making for the purposes of show are slow to be overcome. The practice is still common in which the results of ideological work are evaluated merely by the number of measures carried out and not by their effectiveness. Both the propaganda and agitation department and other departments of the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee are remiss in this respect. We must decisively eliminate these shortcomings.

As was emphasized at the CPSU Central Committee plenum, further improving ideological work and increasing its effectiveness are most important tasks of the republic party organization. Realism, truthfulness, practicality, able demonstration of our achievements, thoughtful analysis of questions troubling the workers, fresh ideas, and clear portrayal of these ideas -- these are the qualities toward which the CPSU Central Committee orients party organizations today.

Educational and propaganda activity must facilitate the general affirmation of Leninist style in work; a style which is creative, innovative and permeated with high idealism. This activity must be directed first of all at cultivating in each person the need to work for the benefit of all people. Communist Party Central Committee General Secretary Comrade Yu. V. Andropov emphasized that: "Namely work -- creative, conscientious and initiative-filled work, for the benefit of society, is recognized as the highest measure of a person's worth and social prestige." Both the public recognition and material well-being of each individual must be determined, most of all, by how he works.

Honest and creative regard for work is a fundamental principle of the socialist way of life. Most of our people understand this and work conscientiously and

with diligence as the workers' conscience demands. They actively participate in socialist competition, which today involves 1.7 million people in the republic. More than 1,000 workers in various economic sectors have already accomplished their personal five-year plans, approximately 25,000 have fulfilled the task for 1983, and more than 110,000 workers and kolkhoz farm workers have committed themselves to accomplish the annual task by 7 November.

The party points out that improving organization and strengthening labor discipline in all sectors and at all levels is a practical reserve for improving the economy. The republic's workers greatly approve of and welcome this party directive, as well as the measures being undertaken to intensify the struggle to strengthen labor discipline and achieve unity between word and deed. Collectives in more than 3,000 enterprises, organizations, and institutions, approximately 700,000 people, supported the initiative of the Moscow workers and are currently working according to the slogan: "Honor and Glory in Work!"

Organizational and educational work being carried out to overcome the laxity and irresponsible attitude of some people to their labor obligations is showing tangible material results. During January - June 1983, the indicators of the activities of all economic sectors in the republic have markedly improved. Industrial production increased 15.8 percent, and labor productivity went up 14.2 percent by comparison with the corresponding period last year. The semi-annual plan for the sale of meat products to the state was overfulfilled. Seventeen percent more meat; 26 percent more milk; and 5 percent more eggs were obtained than during the corresponding period last year.

However, far from everywhere was everything possible done to bring needed order to labor organization. In a number of enterprises and in many farms and organizations the struggle against shirkers and careless workers is being conducted poorly, and cadre turnover is high. All this negatively influences the development of production, and reduces the rate of its growth.

It is necessary to more decisively work to strengthen discipline. It should be remembered that success in this effort is achieved only when not only the administration but all workers participate directly, and it relies on the experience, conscientiousness and civil activeness of the masses.

The work practice of such leading collectives in the republic as the Tiraspol'skiy Casting Machine Factory imeni S. M. Kirov; the Kishinev Volna Production Association; the factory imeni 60th Anniversary of the USSR; the Benderskiy Silk Combine; the Kolkhoz imeni Michurin, Slobodzeyevskiy rayon; and the Malayeshtskiy sovkhoz, Orgeyevskiy rayon affirm that in those places where production is well organized and public influence on each member of the labor collective is high, not only are production indices higher, but the moral atmosphere is purer and there are fewer violations of law and order.

Discipline and order are integral aspects of socialist democracy, which provide our people great opportunities for managing the state and society. The party sees in the further development and broadening of democracy an effective means of communist education of the workers and of forming the new man. The Law on

Labor Collectives adopted by the 8th USSR Supreme Soviet Session opens up important prospects for broadening workers' participation in managerial activities and in maintaining and strengthening high moral qualities of Soviet Man. It is necessary that this be generally known and relied upon in developing people's initiative and moral and labor education, and in increasing organization and order in resolving production questions.

It was noted at the CPSU Central Committee plenum that the key task in the sphere of economics is to obtain a fundamental increase in labor productivity, which V. I. Lenin considered the most important and primary task for the victory of the new social structure.

Much is being done in the republic to insure the constant growth of social labor productivity. However, a number of ministries and departments are not fulfilling the task in this important index. Already this year, 61 industrial enterprises have not met the five month plans for increasing labor productivity.

One of the main causes of the slow rate of growth of output per worker is the insufficient level of production automation and mechanization and the large amount of manual labor. A number of enterprises and organizations are not systematically fulfilling plan tasks for introducing scientific and technological achievements. Last year, 94 tasks for scientific research work and introduction of progressive technologies and computer equipment, especially in new types of industrial production, were not fulfilled completely or were not begun.

Nor was order established in the use of equipment. There is a large quantity of unmounted equipment at the enterprises and structures of the ministries of food industry, milk and dairy products, and industrial construction materials.

It is necessary to intensify efforts to improve labor productivity to achieve the most intelligent use of the production and scientific potential of the republic, and to develop, as the CPSU Central Committee requires, a system of organizational, economic and moral measures to interest managers, workers, scientists and designers in equipment retooling. And of course, in order to intensify production it is necessary to sharply curtail the use of manual labor by comprehensive mechanization and automation, not only of primary but also of subsidiary processes, and through improving technology.

The form of work organization in which the brigade works on a single project has been shown to be an effective means of increasing labor productivity, and a form of true self-management. Currently, more than 70 percent of the republic's industrial workers are working according to this principle of labor organization, and it is giving positive results.

However, a number of enterprises and some farms and organizations are reacting with formality to full cost accounting and brigade level contracting. For example, here is what N. M. Omel'yan, member of the Bel'tskiy Gorkom and foreman of the construction trust fitters, said in his speech at the party gorkom plenum: "Unfortunately, many of the discussions about brigade

contracting, workers competition, and the coefficient of labor participation are still only on paper. If one were today to go around the installations which are on the cost accounting system, and ask to be shown the agreement on brigade contracting, it will become clear that not every brigade which has shifted to this form of labor organization has this agreement, and not all have been signed by the administration. To what can this agreement commit one? The administration constantly violates the obligations which it has undertaken in the agreement for cost accounting, and it turns out that only the workers are morally and materially responsible for its observance. The unoriginal and formal approach to brigade contracting," concludes Comrade Omel'yan, "only discredits a very important and necessary form of improving labor productivity."

Party organizations should increase the responsibility of managers for the work of brigades working on the single project system, and persistently strive to attain a broad and effective use of this form of labor organization. It is necessary more objectively to structure the ideological-educational work in the collectives which are working on the contract, and to increase the activeness of party group and teachers' activities.

A most important prerequisite for strengthening discipline and increasing labor efficiency and productivity is the creation of the necessary working and living conditions for people. The party is giving primary attention to this question. It is demonstrating constant concern about accelerating residential, social and cultural construction, and is setting aside major capital investments for these purposes. However, these resources are not being completely assimilated in the republic.

Ministries and departments, city and rayon party organizations, and soviet and trade union organs must achieve fundamental changes in the situation in this important area of work, and attain unconditional plan fulfillment. It is necessary that the leaders of both supplying and contracting organizations understand deeply that this is a matter of great state importance, concerning people's well-being and strengthening production cadres, especially in rural areas, not in words but in deeds, and that they act specifically to build residences, schools, pre-school institutions, hospitals, polyclinics and other social and cultural facilities.

The June CPSU Central Committee plenum demanded a sharp change in organizational and ideological-educational work to solve urgent economic tasks, seeking to ensure that words match deeds, and that people are mobilized to implement plans and tasks, and to conscientiously fulfill their obligations.

The question of intensifying educational and mass political activities in collectives which are lagging was especially sharply put. Analysis shows that here, as a rule, work with people is omitted and there is mostly formalism and stagnation. Obligations undertaken are not reinforced by specific organizational and propaganda efforts, and therefore are not being "put into effect;" that is, they do not acquire real strength.

The number of lagging enterprises and farms in the republic is being slowly reduced. They are especially numerous in the Teleneshtskiy, Sorokakiy, Kantemirskiy, Kaushanskiy, Bessarabskiy, and Sholdaneshtskiy rayons. They also exist in Kishinev, Bel'tsy, Tiraspol' and Bendery.

In actually accomplishing the party's requirement to work without laggards it is necessary to improve socialist competition everywhere, and its highest form: the movement for a communist attitude toward work. First it is necessary to decisively eliminate formalism and unoriginal approaches to work organization, which enslave the very essence of labor competition and nullify its great educational and mobilizing importance.

It is necessary to persistently seek new opportunities to increase the workers' creative initiative and attract them to production management. Comrade Yu. V. Andropov stated at the CPSU Central Committee plenum: "I believe that it would be worthwhile now to concentrate primary attention on such aims of competition as raising the quality of production and improving the use of production capabilities, raw materials, energy and the workers' time, and of course intelligent conservation; conservation in all ways -- from a ton of metal to a kilogram of bread."

We must use all organizational and ideological means to make socialist obligations more meaningful and heighten responsibility for their fulfillment, and must maximally introduce advanced experience -- that important reserve for increasing labor productivity and product quality.

It is especially appropriate to speak about fulfilling the Food Program. In order to implement it successfully, it is necessary to intensify agricultural production in every way possible, to more boldly shift it to an industrial basis, to enrich the substance of agricultural labor, and to heighten its authority and prestige. It is namely to this matter that the May 1982 CPSU Central Committee plenum and the April meeting of the party Central Committee focused the attention of party organizations.

Difficult weather conditions this year convincingly demonstrated the need for and the effectiveness of all-round improvement of agricultural techniques -- the main factor in the stable development of agriculture. In those places where crop rotation was introduced in the right way, there was an intelligent approach to the selection of seed crops, and the technique for cultivating agricultural crops was strictly observed, the negative influence of droughts was significantly reduced.

At present the most important task is to carry out successfully the harvest toil. The crops which have been raised must be harvested well and on time and reliably preserved. To accomplish this a high degree of organization and discipline and precise and selfless work by all the components of the agro-industrial complex -- kolkhozes, sovkhozes, inter-farm formations, state agricultural equipment committees, procurement and processing enterprises, and transport organizations -- everyone who serves agriculture, must be ensured.

This year it is especially important to seek out and fully exploit additional reserves for increasing the quantity of agricultural products and raw materials in those areas which were least subjected to the elements. There is a realistic opportunity to exceed the plan in tobacco, vegetables, sugar beets, fruit, grapes, and also fodder, as a result of the sowing of 100,000 - 120,000 additional hectares of corn for silage in field seed crops, and in so doing to prevent a reduction in gross agricultural output. This would be a genuine contribution to the republic in solving tasks of increasing the production of food for the population.

The 1983 plans in all spheres of the republic's material production are intense. Their implementation requires significantly better use of existing production capability and material resources, a high level of organization and discipline in everything, initiative, efficiency, creativity and enthusiasm from the masses. The task of the ideological aktiv is to mobilize the workers for highly productive labor and help each worker recognize that the better he works, the better he will live. Communists are called upon to lead the struggle for socialist labor discipline and for fulfilling the plan and individual obligations. They must also remember well and strictly fulfill Lenin's behest which stated: "If we are to conscientiously teach discipline to the workers and peasants, then we must begin with ourselves."

Moral education is the most important sphere of ideological activity of the party organization. The struggle to strengthen labor discipline and organization in all areas of social organization must be carried out in close unity with this. Inculcating an uncompromising attitude toward drunkenness, parasitism, speculation, theft of socialist property, bribery and greed are indispensable conditions for developing a healthy climate in the collective. But it must be said directly, work being carried out in this area is not always effective. At times it does not achieve the tasks at hand. Much is said about the fact that it is necessary to conduct a decisive battle to root out drunkenness, but in practice little is being done, and the situation is not improving. The number of infringements on socialist property is not declining. Such negative facts as false reporting of work accomplished and eyewash are also slow to be rooted out.

All these abnormal phenomena, which cause concern and rightful indignation among workers, should not be viewed as merely "carryovers from the past" in people's consciousness and conduct. The CPSU Central Committee plenum emphasized that causes for many of these "weak spots" should also be sought in present day practice, in the errors of some workers, in real problems and difficulties of our development, and in shortcomings in educational activities.

In order to eliminate antisocial manifestations, not only are constant propaganda efforts necessary, but so are measures of an economic, organizational and legal nature. It is the task of party organizations and soviet, trade union, komsomol, economic and administrative organs to jointly create an environment of intolerance toward all violations of the norms of socialist society, and to mobilize public opinion against them.

More active and purposeful work is also necessary in forming intelligent needs and socially significant personal interests. There are still many people who try to take more away from society and give back less. Such consumption does not always receive the necessary rebuff from society.

This, comrades, is an exceptionally important social and political question, and it must be constantly reflected, not only in our agitational-propaganda activities, but also in organizational, economic and managerial efforts. Comrade Yu. V. Andropov, in the article: "The Teachings of Karl Marx and Certain Other Questions of Socialist Construction in the USSR," emphasizes: "Distribution relations, and the strictest possible control over the measure of labor and that of consumption must be at the center of the attention of the party which is leading socialist society."

II

Comrades!

Under present conditions the task of forming a scientific Marxist-Leninist world viewpoint, which is the basis of communist education, has become more urgent. It is namely this which makes communists and all workers conscious political fighters, capable of independently assessing social phenomena, seeing the connection between daily tasks and final goals, and conducting well reasoned arguments with ideological enemies.

The republic party organization devotes constant attention to inculcating in communists the need for studying revolutionary theory, and a profound interest in this theory. The number of members and candidate members in the party who are studying in the party educational system has increased during the past two years from 44 to 84 percent. Almost 98 percent of the propagandists have higher education. The three volume "Selected Works of K. Marx and F. Engels", and the "Collected Works of V. I. Lenin", have been translated and published in Moldavian. "Essays on the History of the Moldavian Communist Party," "Essays on the History of the Moldavian Komsomol," "The History of the Moldavian SSR," and other works have been published.

At the same time there are serious shortcomings in the organization of party education and in mass political training. Many party organizations in the Dondyushanakiy, Komratskiy, and Leovski rayons are little concerned about increasing the ideological content of training, and their work with propagandists is poor. Here the students' independent study of political literature is belittled. Lessons in political schools and seminars are ineffective and are carried out at a low ideological and theoretical level, which cannot facilitate improving people's political consciousness.

Party gorkoms, raykoms, and primary organizations must consistently and persistently restructure the system of party education and decisively free it from dogmatism and stagnation. It is necessary first of all to dispense with mechanical, irrelevant memorization of one or another general principle. Comrade Yu. V. Andropov stated: "The meaning of political training is for each participant to more deeply understand contemporary party policy, to be able to

put into practice the knowledge acquired, and to more clearly recognize and execute his own duty."

The system of economic education and cadre training is called upon to make a significant contribution toward increasing production effectiveness and product quality, improving production management, and inculcating such traits as initiative and enterprise. More than 740,000 republic workers are involved in various forms of economic training. Many of these actively apply their knowledge in their practical activities.

However, the organization of workers' economic education requires substantial improvement. A number of ministries, departments and organizations are not paying the necessary attention to this matter. Many economic leaders and specialists do not participate in propagating economic knowledge. Economic education soviets essentially are not functioning, and classes in schools, circles and seminars frequently are conducted on an ad hoc basis, off-hand, during a dinner break, and apart from the practical tasks of the collective. Dereliction and underfulfillment are especially great in the economic training organizations found in the systems of the ministries of land reclamation and water resources, communications, housing and municipal services, and in the "kolkhozestroy" and "molotabakprom" associations.

Party and trade union committees, ministries and departments must eliminate shortcomings existing in economic education, improve the forms and methods of its organization, strengthen the complement of lecturers and propagandists by attracting scholars and the best prepared specialists, and seek to insure the closest possible link between economic education, practical implementation of the party's economic policy, and resolution of economic production tasks facing the labor collective.

The task of educating workers in the spirit of mutual respect and friendship of all the nations and nationalities of our country, love for their great homeland, and fidelity to socialist internationalism is constant and immutable in its importance. Republic party organizations know this well, and direct all their activity toward successfully implementing this task. Today we can say with full justification that Soviet patriotism and proletarian socialist internationalism are integral traits of our Soviet people. However, we cannot close our eyes to the fact that manifestations of national limitedness have not yet died out.

In the spirit of the requirements of the June Party Central Committee plenum, work in international education must be carried out broadly, persistently and in a businesslike fashion, deepening its content and enriching its forms and methods. Party, trade union, Komsomol, soviet and economic organs are called upon to see that internationalist convictions are strengthened in daily practice, embodied in concrete deeds of strengthening the economic defense might of our country, and materialize during the process of many faceted cooperation between Moldavia and the fraternal union republics.

Next year will be the 60th Anniversary of the formation of the Moldavian SSR and the creation of the Communist Party of the republic. The preparations for

and celebration of the anniversary must be used for widespread propaganda of the Leninist national policy of the CPSU, for strengthening friendship and brotherhood with all the peoples of our country, and for improving the education of workers in the spirit of fervent Soviet patriotism and socialist internationalism.

The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers recently adopted a decree to create conditions which facilitate study of Russian by the population of the national republics. In accordance with this document, it is necessary to implement in the republic a system of additional measures to further improve the study of Russian, which the Moldavian people consider their second native tongue, and which is the most important means of patriotic and international education of the Soviet people. In particular, it is necessary to improve the level of training of Russian language teachers, improve textbooks, and prepare and publish a number of teaching aids for students in general educational and vocational and technical schools.

The strength of all our ideological and educational work, as of party policy as a whole, is in its scientific basis -- its reliance upon the most advanced, constantly developing Marxist-Leninist theory.

Tremendous scientific potential has been developed in the republic. Presently 9,185 scientific associates are working here (including scientific and pedagogical cadres in VUZes), approximately three-fourths of whom are doctors and candidates of sciences. The link between science and production has been strengthened. Scientists are working on important problems of economic significance. Social scientists have been trained, and a number of timely works have been published.

But there are also many questions which require solution in order to increase the effectiveness of scientific research. In particular, poor coordination of research activities frequently leads to overlapping themes. A number of important scientific problems to which the republic seriously needs solutions are being studied slowly. Unfortunately there are also a number of facts which scientific soviets recommend, but works are published which are weak in content and have nothing new either in theory or in practice.

The June plenum demanded that scientific research become more active; that scientific institutions and all scientists shift decisively toward key problems facing the country; and that firm matters be taken to insure that scientific developments of social scientists flow into practical recommendations and provide well-founded social prognoses.

Republic academies of sciences, the Ministry of Higher and Specialized Intermediate Education, the Party Institute of History, and party organizations in scientific institutions must all increase their attention to research planning and organization and to the style and method of work of scientific collectives, and must insure a higher level of ideological and theoretical work in the area of social and, most importantly, economic sciences.

The entire policy of our party and state is directed at implementing Lenin's behest to do everything for peace. The June plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, and the 8th Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet again emphasized the continuity and the unwavering fidelity of our party and state to the peaceful Leninist foreign policy. Its pivotal direction is the struggle to avert the threat of nuclear war and to curb the arms race.

The capitalist countries, first of all the U. S., are currently conducting an entirely different policy. There the extreme right wing of monopolistic bourgeoisie has gained...and views military strength as the universal means of solving all contentious issues. Their policy and practice follow an attempt to turn back historical development and eliminate the socialist structure at any price. The new "crusaders," first of all the Americans, stop at nothing in their aggressive activities. They are unleashing not only military, political and economic, but to an ever increasing extent ideological resources as well.

The "psychological war" against the socialist world has now taken on an unprecedented nature in terms of its scale and shamelessness. A battle is underway for the hearts and minds of billions of people on the planet. The class enemy has put at the forefront the task of directly influencing the peoples of the socialist countries, counting on undermining their confidence in the rightness of the communist cause.

Attacks of imperialist ideologues on the Moldavian SSR have also noticeably increased. Bourgeois propaganda is trying to inflame nationalist, pro-zionist and emigrationist attitudes among the republic's population. The most varied channels are used. This must be taken into account, for underestimating the intensity of the ideological battle can lead to dulling the political vigilance of the Soviet people. The CPSU Central Committee June plenum emphasized that we have no reason to be defensive concerning a single question of principle, and we must widely develop an offensive counter-propaganda effort, not only in the international arena, but also within the country. Comrade Yu. V. Andropov stated: "It is no less important to skillfully disclose false and subversive imperialist propaganda."

First of all a class approach should be inculcated in all workers, especially the youth, toward assessing phenomena, and a firm immunity should be developed in them toward hostile ideology and morality. In order to conduct this work it is necessary to prepare specialized cadres, and systematically teach and inform them. Counter propaganda must be conducted taking into account the new tendencies in the strategy and tactics of the class enemy, and it must be remembered constantly that effective information and overcoming the false and ill-intentioned interpretation by the imperialists of events in our domestic and international life are constant requirements of this offensive minded effort. It is also necessary to insure that all our people understand well that in an aggravated international climate it is necessary to brace ourselves, increase our political vigilance, and work with still greater efficiency.

Work with such specific groups of the population as religious believers also needs to be intensified. Numerous ideological centers of imperialism strive

not only to support, but also to sow religiosity and give it an anti-Soviet, nationalistic thrust.

Our method of working with believers is through education, persuasion and propaganda. However, when we run into violations of socialist laws and underground political activity merely cloaked in religion, we must act as our constitution requires.

III

Comrades!

We have the richest arsenal of resources for education and upbringing. As Comrade Yu. V. Andropov stated at the Central Committee plenum: "It is a matter of more correctly using all these resources, employing them more actively and creatively, and taking into account in particular the significantly increased level of education and needs of the Soviet people."

According to V. I. Lenin, the press is one of the most powerful weapons of ideological influence on the masses and of political leadership of society. Under the leadership of the party, the Soviet press, television and radio have become effective instruments for ideologically ensuring the party's foreign and domestic policies; authentic tribunals for all the people; and active propagandists and organizers of socialism's grand accomplishments.

Our republic's mass information media is carrying out fruitful work. While actively holding in its field of vision the urgent questions of economic and cultural construction and the life of the labor collectives, the media raise major economic, educational and other issues, in the examination of which the workers themselves widely participate.

The rewarding practice of concentrating the attention of the press, television and radio on the main directions of creative activity, while attracting the masses themselves to discussions of topical questions, must be continued. Editors must more fully use reports from workers, village correspondents, readers, radio listeners and television viewers. They contain the people's opinion and are an inexhaustible source of the thought, experience and initiative of the workers. In turn, party committees must show concern that each serious statement obtains a public response.

Today new and increased demands, dictated by the growing needs of the Soviet people, are placed on mass information and propaganda resources. The form and content of some publications and broadcasts do not satisfy the workers. They have fairly criticized the inclusion in papers and television and radio programs of materials lacking depth and keen insight. But existing shortcomings are criticized with insufficient knowledge of the factual situation.

The city, rayon and large-circulation press require more attention and concern. Many papers have not yet found their own image. They are attracted to publishing official materials instead of primarily bringing to light the life of their city, rayon or enterprise, and doing this on a high professional level.

The effectiveness of the press organ depends on how the party committee manages its newspaper. The CPSU Central Committee teaches that there must not be either oversupervision, which hampers creativity, or lack of contact with the affairs of its press organ.

It is absolutely intolerable to ignore or incorrectly respond to critical press reports. However, such instances occur. The ministries of Rural Construction and Consumer Services, and the Brichanskiy, Kutuzovskiy, Chimishliyskiy, and Ryshkanskiy rayispolkoms frequently respond merely formally to impartial press reports directed at them. Such manifestations must receive a principled assessment from party committees. Our press, television and radio are called upon to widely and thoroughly demonstrate the advantages of the socialist way of life, and vividly and honestly depict the main hero of our time -- the working man, patriot and citizen. Substantive outlines and sketches about the republic's best people and the leaders of production are necessary. Clearly, making every article and every broadcast interesting and attractive is not easy. But there is no other way to a person's heart and mind.

The republic Gosplan, Gossnab and Goskomizdat [State Committee on Publishing] organizations must take steps to improve the printing base of city and rayon newspapers, and provide them with transport and materials for normal work. Moldglavenergo [Moldavian Main Administration for Energy Services and Organizations] must set up uninterrupted supply of electricity to transmitting radio and television stations. Partizdat and gorispolkom and rayispolkom organizations must work more responsibly to improve journalists' living conditions.

Our young people are a subject of special concern. Karl Marx stated that the future "of the class, and consequently of mankind, depends entirely on education of the rising generation." The task of forming among young people a communist world outlook, deep ideological conviction, utter devotion to the Communist Party and communist cause, strong will, and ability to work selflessly for the good of the Soviet people, and readiness to defend their socialist fatherland is moving to the forefront.

The school has an important role in educating the rising generation. Here basic knowledge is acquired and the character of the young person is formed. Today one of the pivotal tasks of the school is to inculcate in the students diligence, civil responsibility, and a readiness to select a profession required in the economy. We have many examples of school graduates remaining to work in their home villages, and of an entire class entering production. But there are also facts of another sort. Half of the school graduates first decide to go to VUZes and technical schools, and enter the work force only after failing their entrance exams. Only a small portion of school graduates link their life's destiny to construction, animal husbandry or machine building, which are particularly short of workers.

Labor, moral and ideological education of school students must be improved. Much depends on the teacher, who is society's agent in this responsible matter, and the party's reliable support in agitation, propaganda and all ideological activities. There are almost 50,000 school teachers and educators in the

republic. Constant concern about these teachers is a primary duty of local soviets and party organs. Favorable working and living conditions should be created for the teacher, and his ideological and professional training should be improved. The prestige of teaching must be raised, and the negative tendency of its becoming exclusively a woman's profession overcome.

The significance of an early display of individual ability and talent and a correct choice of profession is well known. Great possibilities for solving this problem are found in the system of vocational-technical education. But these opportunities are unfortunately not well used. One other thing must also be said. Some public schools view vocational-technical education as a means of ridding themselves of so-called "difficult" juveniles. This attitude is harmful both to the school and to the PTU [vocational-technical school].

In a number of places, leadership of vocational-technical education has slackened and the PTUs are fulfilling their functions poorly. Training and education are conducted at a low level at City PTU-21 (Biruintsa Settlement, Lazovskiy rayon), Chimishliyskiy Rural PTU-28, and Kishinev City PTU-10. Here students have poor knowledge and practical skills, and some display anti-social manifestations. Party committees do not demonstrate the necessary concern about the situation in PTUs, and do not discuss shortcomings in the training and educational process with the party organizations. It is necessary to improve the authority of PTUs, and improve their material base and cadres. It is necessary to set up clear-cut, businesslike relations between public schools, PTUs and enterprises.

The party devotes considerable attention to the ideological education of the student population. In fulfilling the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers on questions of higher and intermediate specialized education, the leadership and party organizations of republic training institutions are improving the training of future specialists, and conducting purposeful ideological work. Such forms and methods of communist education as social-political practice, Leninist course credit exams, united political days, international friendship clubs, and student construction detachments are achieving particularly favorable results.

However, as the CPSU Central Committee plenum emphasized, we are not fully satisfied with the level of training and education of specialists for leading economic sectors. Frequently graduates of VUZes and intermediate specialized educational institutions are slow in becoming accustomed to active work, and do not provide the necessary output, as a result of shortcomings in their theoretical and practical knowledge. Some graduates of training institutions still have a low level of civic responsibility, which particularly manifests itself when they start work. Instances are encountered in which some students permit ideological shortsightedness and immoral conduct in their personal lives, and are not able to correctly assess international events.

Giving their due to the large group of social sciences teachers, among whom are many talented people who enjoy the great respect of their students, it must be said that there are still numerous instances in which lectures on social disciplines are read from conspectus yellowed with age and irrelevant to life,

and in which teachers avoid difficult questions instead of providing complete and correct answers.

The republic Ministry of Higher Educational Institutions, the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee Department of Science and Educational Institutions, and party gorkoms and raykoms must strengthen their control over the quality of teaching in social science disciplines and in all the work of higher schools. They must improve the preparation of social science cadres, and insure that on the side of teachers of CPSU history, political economics, philosophy and scientific communism, there stands not only the authority of the science being presented, but also the clarity of their own ideological position, the fascination of the idea being sought after, and the moral attractiveness of the individual.

In speaking of the education of the younger generation, it should be said that the party trusts Soviet youth, and is profoundly convinced that the future of our system is in reliable hands. At the same time, the party also sees negative phenomena among young people. Belated maturity, political naivete, and parasitism of some young people, and their lack of desire to work where society needs them today, are of special concern. Komsomol organizations do not do nearly enough in this matter. They are frequently attracted by mass meetings, and do not finish what they have begun. Disorganization and ballyhoo also interfere with their work.

Party committees and the republic Komsomol Central Committee need to improve their efforts to educate young people. Young people must be taught to put vim and vigor into their work, to adopt a communist attitude toward matters entrusted to them, and to accept state and public interests as their own. It is necessary to struggle decisively against idlers, loafers, slackers, and the narrow minded, against those who strive for personal gain and worship views and customs which are foreign to our morality.

Party organizations should be more involved in questions concerning problems of family upbringing. We have numerous unhappy marriages. It is necessary to increase the responsibility of party organizations and communists for the stability of young families. Party organizations must initiate the practice of hearing the accounts of communists concerning the upbringing of their children, and strengthen ties with the school and find new ways of increasing the role of society, the family, and the school in the upbringing of the rising generation.

Literature and art make a great contribution to enriching the spiritual life of the workers. A number of remarkable works which have been widely recognized by the public have appeared in our republic in recent years. Owing to the mutual exchange of spiritual values with other nationalities of the country, Moldavian Socialist culture has become richer and more varied, both in content and form, and its influence on communist education of the workers has increased.

At the same time, shortcomings noted at the CPSU Central Committee plenum in the sphere of artistic creativity are also found in the work of masters of literature and art in our republic. From the pens of some authors still emerge many ideologically and artistically weak works, which at times feature

spiritually impoverished heroes and set forth farfetched conflicts and non-existent contradictions. Meanwhile, our history and our heroic present provide excellent living material for showing the true natures of the Soviet people -- natures which are mighty and brilliant, filled with civic aspiration and utter devotion to the ideals of the party and the socialist fatherland.

At times works which are dry and incomplete are found in the exhibition halls. However, art critics do not always review these works critically, and do not give a deep and correct analysis of the works of individual artists. Frequently there are instances when subjectivism and undeserved eulogies to authors of poor works substitute for a position of principle. Such tendencies are followed particularly in certain art criticism publications of the republic academy of sciences.

Our literary and theater critics, and literary and artistic criticism as a whole have left much undone. The periodical press, which has inadequate sections for bibliographic criticism, also deserves reproach in this regard. Many new books, plays, films and artistic exhibits are not critiqued, and existing reviews are frequently superficial and complimentary in nature.

The ideological and artistic level of films produced in the republic is still inadequate. As before, some superficially express life situations and phenomena. Planning of film repertory is also inadequate.

The party is solicitous and respectful of the talent and creative endeavors of masters of the pen, the brush and the screen, and does not interfere in their creative style and form of work. But it cannot be indifferent to ideologically and artistically weak creative works, or to deviations from class positions. The point of departure in an artist's creativity has been and remains his civic position. And we have a right to expect high ideological content from writers and artists.

The unions of creative professionals, Ministry of Culture, and Goskino [Central State Photography and Motion Picture Establishment] must improve their leadership over the development of those spheres of spiritual life for which they are responsible. The Central Committee Culture Department, gorkoms and raykoms of the Moldavian Communist Party must more actively help the creative organizations and institutions carry out their work in a spirit of high party exactingness and principle.

Leisure time culture, an important factor in our people's education, is acquiring ever greater significance. Experience shows that good results are achieved where educational work is ably combined with efficient organization of the workers' free time. A great deal has been done in recent years in this direction. The work of cultural and enlightenment institutions is becoming more active, physical culture is becoming widely introduced into people's lives, and comprehensive health improving measures are being carried out.

But the work which has been carried out can in no way be considered adequate. Many people spend their leisure time in an entirely disorganized and

spontaneous manner, which at times leads to negative consequences and becomes a reason for such anti-social manifestations as drunkenness and hooliganism.

We consider references to inadequate facilities for conducting cultural and public activities to be unjustified. In addition to a large number of palaces of culture, clubs and stadiums in the republic, there are many departmental meeting halls and hundreds of well-equipped sports fields which are either entirely unused or under utilized. In Kishinev alone there are more than 30 departmental halls, not counting the auditoriums and sports and film halls of educational institutions.

It is time to overcome the narrow departmental approach of some administrators to the use of their facilities for public cultural and sports activities. After work, in the evenings, and also on Saturdays and Sundays all suitable facilities and sports equipment should be exploited fully and these areas should become centers of organized leisure time activities. This is taking place in the republic, but it must become more widespread.

Naturally, the workers themselves must be involved in the organization of leisure time. Leisure should be made richer and more interesting, should help develop a person's talents, and should release the tension which is a part of modern life.

The decisions of the June CPSU Central Committee plenum are the program of action for the party organizations. Implementing this program requires further improvement of party leadership over ideological and mass political work. It is necessary for party gorkoms and raykoms and their first secretaries to become deeply involved in the state of this work, and to achieve in practice a mix of ideological-educational, organizational-party, and social-economic activities. Comrade Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary, CPSU Central Committee, stated: "Party committees at all levels and each party organization must understand that, despite the importance of other issues with which they are involved (economic, organizational, and others), ideological work is receiving ever increasing priority."

First of all it is necessary to improve the level of ideological work within the party organizations themselves, seeking to insure that they become true centers of ideological-political, labor and moral education. There is one way to achieve this. Each communist, no matter where he works or what position he occupies, must be an active propagandist and conduit for the ideas of Lenin's party, and serve as an example of self-control and discipline, a creative attitude toward work, and a statesmanlike approach to solving large and small tasks.

Exceptional responsibility is placed on cadres, whom the party has entrusted directly to carry out ideological work. They must be able to see the future of social development, combine high ideological and theoretical training with deep professional knowledge, and possess modern methods of management. Today, propaganda and agitation departments of republic party organization party committees are well staffed with responsible workers. All have higher

education and good practical experience. Fifty percent of the secretaries in charge of questions of ideology have higher political education.

The fact that among this category of party workers there is a high turnover rate is a shortcoming. This is especially true in the Dubossarskiy, Glodyanskiy, Grigoriopol'skiy, Kaushanskiy and Kotovski rayons. It is necessary to eliminate this shortcoming, appoint good employees, and achieve stability in ideological cadres.

The scale and content of political and educational work also largely depend on the ideological aktiv, and the level of theoretical and methodological training of propagandists, lecturers, agitators, political information officers, teachers and other public spirited enthusiasts of ideological, political, labor and moral education.

Republic party organizations have developed many true masters of propaganda and agitation. These include G. L. Rotar', Hero of Socialist Labor, chief of the Dairy Products Farm of the Patriya Kolkhoz, Dubossarskiy Rayon; V. T. Doniy, deputy chief of the Promstroy Trust; D. T. Login, teacher in the Zhabskiy Secondary School, Kamenskiy Rayon; Ye. A. Shkatruk, chief economist, Benderskiy Cannery imeni M. I. Kalinin; M. G. Dumbravan, chairman of the Kolkhoz imeni Kirova, Rayshkanskiy Rayon, and many others who, for 20 - 25 years and longer, have been disseminating the fervent word of the party to the masses, doing so on a ideological level which is accessible and interesting.

Just the same it must be noted that in a number of places selection of the ideological aktiv is not given the necessary attention. As a result propagandists are still found who fear departing from their conspects and are unable to link theoretical material with living practice. In a number of rayons the party layer among the political information officers and agitators is thin.

The fact must also be noted that in a number of city and rayon party organizations, especially in the Bel'tskiy, Tiraspol'skiy and Benderskiy rayons, many deputy secretaries for ideology of party organizations have only secondary education. This shortcoming must be corrected at the forthcoming electoral meetings, and deputy secretaries for ideology of party organizations everywhere must become highly educated, authoritative and knowledgeable people who are able to carry out this difficult area of party work.

Party gorkoms, raykoms and primary organizations must improve their work with all ideological cadres, specialize them according to their activity, create the necessary conditions for fruitful work, and exercise concern about improving their ideological and theoretical level and propaganda skill. The Central Committee Ideological Department and party gorkoms and raykoms must improve their work in selecting and educating all categories of ideological cadres, insuring that they are an example of communist ideology, high exactingness toward their work, and responsibility for the work entrusted to them.

It is also necessary to improve the forms and methods of ideological work. Experience has confirmed the positive role played by comprehensive plans in

solving tasks of education in close connection with overcoming specific social and economic problems. However, as the CPSU Central Committee plenum noted, propaganda is not yet sufficiently consistent and efficient, there are instances of window-dressing, attraction to developing numerous plans, and dissemination of various directives. Secretaries of party organizations are frequently burdened with compilation of all sorts of reports and inquiries, and are taken away from active work with people.

The CPSU Central Committee plenum has demanded immediate rejection of the bureaucratic style in the organization of ideological work, and it is the task of party gorkoms and raykoms to conduct an implacable battle against all manifestations of formalism, bureaucratism and window-dressing, and seek to achieve specificity and purposefulness in all political educational activities. The Propaganda and Agitation Department of the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee must give a great deal of assistance to party committees in this matter.

Forming the consciousness of communists and all members of our socialist society is not only a task for ideological workers, but, as the CPSU Central Committee noted, a matter for the entire party. Therefore, every specialist, no matter where he may work, and each leader, no matter what position he may occupy, must know the subject of ideological work and be able to educate, inspire and lead people.

Unfortunately, one still finds specialists and leaders who underrate educational work and are attracted to administration, and do not take into account the educational consequences of their managerial activity. Analysis shows that the greatest number of violations, and as a rule the worst economic indicators are found in these collectives.

Central Committee departments and party committees must increase their exactingness toward cadres with respect to the political education of the workers. All managers must bear personal responsibility for the political-moral state of their collectives to the same extent as they do for the fulfillment of production plans. This is the order of the day.

It is necessary for cadres to study deeply materials of the CPSU Central Committee plenum and the 8th Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and disseminate their ideas and provisions to each worker. All the means of mass information, ideological institutions, party, soviet and economic aktiv, propaganda workers, and the entire republic party organization must be actively included in this work.

Tasks stemming from the decisions of the June CPSU Central Committee plenum and the speech of Yu. V. Andropov there will be discussed at the plenums of party gorkoms and raykoms, and at meetings of communists in all primary party organizations. The leading republic cadres -- members and candidate members of the Central Committee, members of the Moldavian Communist Party Revision Commission, and the party aktiv of cities and rayons -- must participate most directly in the work of these groups. Plenums and meetings should be well prepared and conducted in a businesslike fashion, with critical analysis of the

condition of work in communist education of the workers, and in close connection with specific issues in the lives of the labor collectives.

Comrades!

The June CPSU Central Committee plenum put great and important tasks before the party. We have everything necessary to implement them, including highly developed productive forces, the social-political and moral unity of the Soviet people, a clear strategy for moving forward, an unprecedented arsenal of information and propaganda resources, well trained ideological cadres, and rich traditions of agitation and propaganda work. It is now a matter of most effectively using existing capabilities, solidifying and improving acquired experience, making positive local tendencies permanent, and actively increasing the effectiveness of political and educational work, the indicators of which must be high organization and discipline of the workers and people's attitude toward work.

Allow me to assure the Leninist Central Committee and CPSU Central Committee Politburo that the republic party organization, armed with the plenum's decisions, is making every effort to still further improve the level of ideological work, and make it purposeful, specific, responsive to the demands of the times, and helpful to each worker's efforts to become an active fighter in building communism.

9069

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REGIONAL

INTERACTION OF RAYKOM, RAPO DISCUSSED

Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 2 Aug 83 p 2

[Interview with N.A. Artyushchenko, first secretary of the CPSU Ust-Labinskiy raykom, Krasnodar Kray, by SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA special correspondent V. Udachin: "The Authority of Control"; data not specified]

[Text] On the day that I met with Nikolay Afanas'yevich Artyushchenko, first secretary of the CPSU Ust-Labinskiy raykom, newspapers with materials from the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum were lying on his desk. To judge from everything, it could be seen that the secretary had thoroughly studied the most important documents: the newspapers were dotted with marks and underscorings.

"The significance of the plenum is hard to overestimate for practical party work," Nikolay Afanas'yevich said thoughtfully. "What have I, as secretary of a rural raykom, derived from its decisions? Perhaps the most important conclusion is the need for the comprehensive approach in solving problems in the countryside. We have talked about this earlier but now, with the creation of the rayon agrarian-industrial associations [RAPO's] conditions are ripe for realizing it. And here the influence of the party raykoms should be seen in full measure. Here is what it says on this subject in the report to the June plenum: 'Today, when new structures are being established for the management of agricultural production, questions of improving the style and methods of ideological and organizational work in the party rural raykom are acquiring special urgency.'"

[Question] Nikolay Afanas'yevich, where do you see the main task in terms of the activity of the raykom and the RAPO?

[Answer] First of all I would like to note that it is not such a simple matter for the raykom to guide the economy in a new way. There are still managers who are ready to see us in the role of dispatchers. This will not do. The RAPO has been given extensive rights. They have their maps in their hands. And the raykom has many concerns about people. Our forward line is right there, among people. Comrade Yu.V. Andropov reminded us of this once again at the June plenum when he said that ideological work is being moved increasingly to the forefront.

We are relying on the independence of management personnel in order to enhance their responsibility. The new management organ--the RAPO council--should, right from the start, feel the measure of its influence on those participating in the association and should think in broad terms and act decisively.

[Question] Independence. This, of course, is fine. But now, when it has been found, are we not absolutizing it?

[Answer] Let us allow that we must not confuse independence with spontaneousness: "one pulls one way and the other pulls the other way." The raykom must not permit this. Representatives of the party raykom are not always present at meetings of the RAPO council. But this does not mean that the raykom does not know what questions have been resolved there. Even before the meeting we familiarize ourselves with the agenda and meet with the council chairman, and sometimes we draw up proposals jointly. Is this not party control? In any event, one of its forms. Moreover, there is also the agricultural department of the raykom. Ours has been in existence for several years, but following the May plenum its activities were increased. The department workers are traveling more to the farms, analyzing the situation in more detail, and paying more attention to questions of educational significance. Naturally, the agricultural department operates in close cooperation with the RAPO council. To make a correct decision and try to carry it out: this is also a manifestation of the new management organ's independence.

[Question] The RAPO is only taking its first, faltering steps, and so are the changes tangible yet? Remember that in March Mikhail Ivanovich Klepikov, a CPSU Central Committee member and brigade leader at the "Kuban" kolkhoz in your rayon, spoke at the party kraykom plenum. "I do not envy them," he told correspondents. "They are looking for 'signs' of the RAPO, but apart from the fact that the signboards have been changed, they have found none."

[Answer] At that time, in March, he was right. Now the situation is different. New documents have been put into effect that regulate the mechanism for economic relations within the RAPO. Within its working organ--the rayon agricultural management--a department has been set up for intersector links. It has the right to monitor the actions of the partners in the agrarian-industrial complex. Now, for example, a dairy sells the kolkhozes a whole-milk substitute that is very expensive. The department for intersector links is checking actual costs involved in the production of the whole-milk substitute and the council will adopt an appropriate decision on the distribution of profits. The time has come to return funds to the main component of the agrarian-industrial complex, namely the kolkhozes and sovkhoses.

[Question] And what about "Selkhoztekhnika"? Speaking at the kraykom plenum, Klepikov said that it is still operating on the old instructions and tariffs, and as before is involved in "sack" repairs.

[Answer] Mikhail Ivanovich graphically showed the essence of the operations by the farmer's main partner. This is what happens: "Selkhoztekhnika" workers travel to the farms with a "sack" of spares and parts and then wash their hands of it, but they do not forget to recover [the costs for] repairs that they have not done.

Now the right has been given to resolve many questions at the local level, taking all conditions into account. This indicates the great trust that the party has in the rayon wing of management. They assume that we do not slash from the shoulder or merely send out carbon copies, but think and analyze. And this is correct. No two rayons are the same. In places where there is a shortage of vehicle operators and the repair base at the farms is weak, obviously there is a need for reinforcement from "Selkhoztekhnika." But in our rayon we see another way. We have sufficient personnel and well-organized workshops have been set up at each farm, and some have large brigades. What sense would there be in taking tractors of various kinds hundreds of kilometers for repair? It is faster and more reliable for the kolkhoz vehicle operators to do it. They also carry out technical servicing. When required, it is possible to have farm workshops specializing in the repair of individual types of tractors and engines. But in our view, the role of "Selkhoztekhnika" will gradually be reduced to supply functions.

[Question] But this organization still operates by its own rules.

[Answer] And so the RAPO must make full use of the rights afforded it: it must confirm for "Selkhoztekhnika" a repair plan and review it quarterly depending on the needs of the farms, set prices for technical servicing, and confirm the size of bonuses for its workers.

[Question] To give the RAPO timely support with the authority of a party decisions is, perhaps, the sacred duty of the rural raykom. And not only when we talk about the comprehensive approach. For example, recruiting scientists to work on given problems, and introducing the achievements of science-- something on which the central committee June plenum focused attention...

[Answer] We have the close contacts with science. Scientists in the rayon are not guests but active helpers. On the scientists' recommendations, within the rayon the "Belok" program was drawn up; in accordance with this program, this year sowings of peas have been increased to 5,000 hectares, and next year up to 3,000 hectares will be sown to soya. This program will resolve the problem of protein in livestock farming.

Incidentally, have you noticed that there is no one on the sugar beet fields? Manual labor has been almost entirely eliminated because we have pursued a course toward industrial technology. For 2 years the raykom has been closely monitoring the innovation. The results can already be seen, even though we are not completely satisfied: opportunities are still not being used to the full. Nevertheless...

The farms in the rayon have completely eliminated manual planting of crops. On this operation alone the saving is R40 per hectare. We have 13,000 hectares sown to sugar beet. Work it out for yourself. More than R500,000 that remained in the kolkhoz coffers!

[Question] The growing influence of social factors was noted at the June plenum. How, in your view, can the RAPO's strengthen their role in the development of the agrarian-industrial complex?

[Answer] We greeted the creation of the RAPO's as a great cause about which we had only dreamed. We decided to set up a service for a single client for the construction of social and everyday projects. It is difficult to overestimate its importance for cities in rural areas, such as Ust-Labinsk, which on the social plane is less well developed than a Cossack village. Tens of thousands of people live in the city, but it still has no palace of culture and little housing and few personal services enterprises are being constructed. And why is this? It is because the administrations in the agrarian-industrial complex are pursuing only production ends. In 40 years the dairy and the kray management of the dairy industry have not spent one ruble on the city's social development. In 20 years the dairy combine has not built one apartment. Is this the comprehensive approach? The party raykom and rayispolkom have sent a letter to the RSFSR Ministry of the Meat and Dairy Industry, but to this day we have been vouchsafed no answer.

Of course, order must also be brought to construction using the management method. Things have gotten to the point where even the repair of schools is a problem. Construction materials are not being allocated according to the planning procedure and managers have been forced to corner the market. What remains for the public and individual builders? Almost nothing. Nevertheless, people are building. The difficulties lie not only in the fact that there are few construction materials but also that they are being incorrectly distributed.

People are the primary concern of the party. I would define the essence of our modest experience as follows: reliance on local efforts. We make note of the kolkhoz farmers who are capable and have an organizational bent. We assign them to lead small labor collectives--a vehicle operator component, a group of repair workers or livestock raisers. If they work out we send them for training at a tekhnikum or institute. Some 600 grant-aided students from the farms in the rayon are now studying. Then we trust them with a brigade or a farmstead, or the position of technologist in this collective. We have included middle-echelon personnel in a register of the party raykom and have created reserves for replacements. We train them, give them access to science, to leading experience. And people grow! Previously we had only one "star" among our brigade leaders--Klepikov. Now we have more than a dozen Klepikovs in the rayon.

The raykom recently entrusted one of them, Vasilii Orekhov, a brigade leader at the "Kuban" kolkhoz, with the "Krasnyy Oktyabr" kolkhoz. It took only 2 months for the people there to sense that they have a real boss in the new chairman. A new sovkhos, the "Vostochny," was formed. Who was to be the chief agronomist? There was no doubt: Viktor Zavgorodniy, a former tractor driver who had graduated extramurally from the agricultural institute.

All this taken together is creating a firm foundation on which we are organizing work to realize the Food Program.

9642
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REGIONAL

VAYNO SPEECH CALLS FOR MORE, BETTER CONSUMER GOODS

Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 32, Aug 83 p 5

[Article by K. G. Vayno, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Estonian Communist Party, under the rubric "Party Management of the Economy": "Consumer Goods -- More, Better, and More Efficient"]

[Text] The CPSU has always considered steady growth in the well being of the Soviet people to be the main thrust of its economic and social policy. One of the specific expressions of this concern is the goals set by the 26th party congress of insuring faster growth in the production of the consumer goods, improving their quality by every means, and refining the structure and use characteristics of these goods.

Objectively speaking, therefore, the problem comes down to insuring that the entire process, from formulation of the idea to development and organization of the production of consumer goods, is set up broadly and solidly and put on a thoroughly scientific basis. This line of development was explicitly affirmed at the November 1982 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. "The challenge is," said Yu. V. Andropov, "not only to increase production, but also to significantly raise the quality of consumer goods. This refers not only to light and local industry, but also to the enterprises of heavy industry and defense industry."

The experience of party work in our republic shows convincingly that success in meeting this challenge is determined in large part by the level of political and organizational work of departments of the Central Committee of the Estonian Communist Party, city and rayon party committees, and the party organizations of the ministries and enterprises. But this work should not replace the activity of economic bodies. Otherwise there will inevitably be the harmful consequences of duplication and lowering the accountability of economic personnel for production organization. Party organs have their own time-tested forms of economic management. And they should be used more broadly and constantly refined while we search for new ones. I would like to talk about some of these forms of party management.

Initiative Plus Accountability

At one of the plenums of the Tallinn city committee of the party it was decided to make broader use of the party influence on formulating plans for production of

consumer goods by enterprises subordinate to USSR bodies. The city committee of the party, it soon became clear, had selected a very effective form: conducting annual competitions together with the city executive committee. During preparation for them the initiative of party organizations and labor collectives in increasing the production of goods and raising the level of use characteristics of the articles, their production technology, the degree of utilization of production waste products, and of course the level of demand is tested.

It has become a matter of honor for each collective to take part in these competitions. The enterprise party committees have begun playing an active role in preparation for them. This experience of the Tallinn city party organization becomes especially important today with the new Law on Labor Collectives that went into effect on 1 August and defines the powers of collectives to increase the production of consumer goods and improve the quality of output.

What do we see that is useful in conducting these competitions? Above all they develop the initiative of labor collectives and allow industrial enterprises to study the direction of demand for consumer goods. In the second place, the sample articles submitted for the competition usually use production waste products and local raw and processed materials, which makes the organization of mass production of them accessible.

The initiative of the Tallinn city committee of the party has found broad support at plenums of the Central Committee of the Estonian Communist Party held in 1982 and this year which discussed the tasks of the republic party organization to increase the production, broaden the assortment, and improve the quality of consumer goods. And we will develop valuable initiatives. But needless to say, the party influence in solving such an important economic and social challenge is not limited to this.

I would also like to tell about one kind of competition that is especially popular in our republic. It is organized by the USSR branch of the all-Union Soyuzpromnedreniye [USSR Industrial Introduction] Association. Samples of consumer goods developed by working people are accepted for the competition. Applications are submitted with identification slogans [in place of author's names] according to all the rules of closed competition; an authoritative jury evaluates each product and awards prizes to the winners. They consider the originality of the concept and novelty of the idea, the technological level of manufacture, the potential demand, and the possibility of using local raw and processed materials and production waste products. Each year two contests are held. Last year, for example, about 400 engineers, designers, and artists participated in them.

Dozens of enterprises in the republic have taken samples of contest articles for production. Among them are the Talleks Association, the Metallist and Polymer plants, the construction ceramics plant, the Salvo Plastic Articles Factory, and many others. Thanks to the active creative work of the working people, customers can, for example, buy simple and convenient plows and tillers that make work in private plots and orchards easier, equipment for balancing car tires in a personal garage, new tableware, indicators to test the charge of batteries, and many other essential goods which the institutes responsible for development of, unfortunately, "have not gotten around to yet."

The party organizations of institutions and enterprises must see this kind of worker creativity as a broad area for their organizational activity as well. They should work actively to identify innovators who are working out new ideas in development and production of goods, give them help, and create necessary conditions for manufacturing pilot models of the products, working models, and drawings. There should be thorough study of their potential and broader propaganda for their achievements.

How the Assignments of the Five-Year Plan Are Being Fulfilled

In the first 2.5 years of the current plan republic industry significantly enlarged the volume of production of consumer and cultural-domestic goods. The assignments envisioned for this time by the five-year plan were overfulfilled. In just the first six months of 1983 our enterprises produced 68 million rubles more of consumer goods than envisioned by the plan. The volume of production of them increased almost eight percent in comparison with the same period of last year.

Since the start of the five-year plan deliveries of furniture, domestic chemicals (in particular bioactive detergents), wallpaper which is in great demand, bed linen, knitted underwear, polyethylene goods, and garden tools have particularly increased.

This success embodies the intensive creative labor of collectives at enterprises of the republic ministries of Light, Local, and Timber and Wood Processing Industry. The production of consumer goods per ruble of wages in the republic was 2.27 rubles compared to the plan figure of 2.17. Nonetheless, we believe that we are still far from fully using available reserves for increasing the production of consumer goods.

Last year the Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party noted, for example, that the proportion of consumer goods produced by enterprises subordinate to USSR bodies was not more than four percent of total production volume. The party organizations of the enterprises were assigned to increase the contribution of their collectives. This is not, certainly, an easy matter: to identify goods that are in demand and set up their production.

To the credit of many party organizations we must say that under their leadership the collectives have taken confident steps in this direction. The Central Committee made an analysis this year of how the Plenum decision is being fulfilled. Overall the proportion of heavy industry enterprises in production of consumer goods has more than doubled.

At the initiative of the party organization of the Tallinn Machine Building Plant Iseni I. Lauristin a plan of organizational-technical measures was developed which specifies times for performance and the communists responsible for timely performance of the planned measures. The party organization enlisted the aktiv of inventors and efficiency workers in carrying out this plan. This showed the political maturity of the party organization. The collective responded enthusiastically to its efforts to raise a completely new layer of production life. Plant innovators headed by Hero of Socialist Labor and Honored

efficiency worker of the Republic Kh. Liblik designed and developed special equipment and set it up in a special section to produce heaters, assembly components for cars, stoves for "sauna" type baths, and other articles which are in demand among the population.

The party organization of the Plant imeni Kh. Pegel'man took a businesslike approach to organizing production of consumer goods. It made a study of the opinions of enterprise personnel concerning the wisdom of producing particular articles. Party and worker meetings were held at which the opinions of members of the collective were put forward for general discussion. As a result they formulated a program for development and organization of the production of five types of new output that are in demand.

A special science-production complex, which includes subdivisions of design-development specialists and production engineers and a manufacturing shop, was set up at the enterprise to develop and organize the production of consumer goods and improve their design and quality. Consumer goods now account for 23 percent of the total volume of output of the enterprise.

In this setting such major enterprises as the Baltiyets and Dvigatei' plants and the Lening Ship Repair Yard do not look very good. They have good technical facilities and skilled cadres of engineers and workers, but they have not taken a truly creative approach to organizing the production of consumer goods. Unfortunately, what this shows above all is shortcomings in the party committees, their failure to be sufficiently demanding of cadres, and poor control of economic activity by the administration.

Consolidate Efforts

Cooperation in industry is an objective and highly dynamic and efficient process. The production of practically any article today requires cooperation with associated enterprises. It is essential and becoming more widespread in the garment industry also. Just a short time ago the Tartu Sangar Garment Factory, which specializes chiefly in men's shirts, could limit itself to cooperation with textile workers only, just to get cloth. But now this kind of cooperation alone is insufficient. With the transition to production of contemporary men's shirts, whose production organization required participation by scientists at Tartu University, the collective ran into the "collar problem." The point is that the collar of a contemporary men's shirt requires an underlayer of a special fabric which will fit easily and organically with the characteristics of the shirt fabric. This would seem to be a simple matter, but when it was tested it proved to be more complex. They found that a material which gives the collar a permanently neat appearance is not so easy to get; neither chemical industry nor textile industry specialists are working on development of a high-quality material with these properties. As a result these shirts in contemporary fashions with excellent materials lose significant use qualities.

This problem is not unique at Sangar alone. Other similar enterprises certainly experience it as well. What happens in such cases? In practice it is not too common for us to hold joint meetings of the party committees of the interested ministries, departments, and enterprises to solve the problems which require

concentrated, combined efforts. In such cases the party committees could play a more active role by holding the appropriate personnel responsible on a party basis for failure to show initiative and for a careless attitude toward their duties. If this is not done we can only call the attitude negligent. What happens is the party committees hold those who make mistakes in work strictly accountable, but the people who show no initiative and creativity at all generally remain outside the sphere of party influence.

The Republic Program

Practically every enterprise has significant reserves for increasing the production of consumer goods. These are production waste products, which average 5-6 percent of the prime cost of gross output in the republic on the average. You must agree that this is much too large a figure to ignore. In some sectors they have not been used at all; often they are put in a dump heap or burned, just to get them out of sight.

We now attach great importance to using production waste products and local raw materials. A republic comprehensive target program on this problem has been devised. At the present time 2.2 percent of all consumer goods are made from production waste products. In the last year alone their production increased by 10 million rubles and it will grow at least as much this year.

We have given a high evaluation of the initiative of the collective of the Tallinn Wooden-Furniture Combine, which installed equipment to manufacture fuel briquettes from wood processing waste: shavings, chips, sawdust, and even timber dust. As a result we have a good new type of fuel for the population. Each year the combine will produce about 8,000 tons of it, and as a result its profit will increase by 187,000 rubles. It is advantageous for the enterprise, and also for the consumer.

The production of consumer goods from production waste products, incidently, is important from both an economic and an indoctrination point of view. It teaches people to be thrifty, to take a prudent, proprietary attitude toward material assets.

All the same, we must admit that many fairly backward techniques are still used in organizing the production of consumer goods from production waste. This work is worth organizing on a solid basis, in particular making broad use of cooperation. The councils of directors of the party rayon committees have already done a good deal on this level. We see a need to set up an interdepartmental commission at the republic Gosplan which would also give operational consideration to other problems related to enterprise specialization and expanding cooperation within the republic in the production of consumer goods.

I would like to single out one more aspect that I consider important. Scientific research, modelling, and design organizations should take a more active part in the production of consumer goods. Scientists assert that some 70 percent of the quality of products is determined during the design process, which means on paper, in the drawings, and possibly even earlier, when the idea is maturing and being formulated.

Therefore, we are directing party organizations to keep in mind the entire quality chain, above all its initial element. A good deal of work is still to be done to set up a stimulation system which will direct designers, production engineers, and other specialists to search for the most economical alternatives and to see that new developments correspond with the best similar items produced in the country and abroad, that they are outstanding in technical qualities and are pleasing to the eye.

[Caption to photograph]

About 150 million rubles a year -- that is the economic effect of using articles produced by the Tallinn Electrical Engineering Plant imeni M. I. Kalinin Production Association in the national economy. The collective of the association is successfully filling its plan for production of consumer goods. In just the first six months of 1983 the volume of their production was almost 1 million rubles, which is more than the plan assignment. The photograph shows one of the shops at the association (photo by Yu. Vendelin and V. Rud'ko).

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REGIONAL

BAGIROV AT CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEETING ON AGRICULTURE

Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 19 Jun 83 p 1

[Azerinform [Azerbaijan News Agency] item: "Discipline and Organizational Spirit in Every Work Sector: Conference at the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan"]

[Text] The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan [AzCP] has conducted a meeting at which there was a discussion of the rate of current agricultural operations. The participants at the conference included the administrators of the agricultural ministries and departments, and responsible workers from the AzCP Central Committee, AzSSR Council of Ministers, ASPS [Azerbaijan Trade-Union Council], the Komsomol Central Committee, AzSSR Committee of People's Control, and the mass-information media. Reports were given by Minister of Agriculture M. G. Askerov; Minister of Fruit and Vegetable Management T. Kh. Orudzhev; First Deputy Chairman of the State Committee on Viticulture and Wine-Making N. A. Azizov; Chairman of the Azerel'khozkhimiya Production-Scientific Association M. S. Mamedov; Minister of the Cotton-Ginning Industry F. R. Salmanov; Minister of Land Reclamation and Water Management M. I. Aliyev; Chairman of Azerittifak Ch. K. Gasanov; Minister of Procurements I. Sh. Shamiyev; Chief of the Administration for Hydrometeorology and the Control of the Environment I. A. Aliyev; and Deputy Chairman of AzSSR Council of Ministers, Chairman of the Commission for the Republic's Agroindustrial Complex, Sh. A. Rasi-zade.

First Secretary of the AzCP Central Committee K. M. Bagirov spoke at the conference.

The current year, he said, turned out to be a rather complicated one for the republic's agricultural production. The snow-free winter, the heavy rain showers, hail, and spring floods during the spring-winter period created a large number of difficulties and caused a definite amount of damage to the crops. The agricultural workers performed a tremendous amount of labor to eliminate the consequences of the natural calamities, and even under these difficult conditions were able to grow and retain good harvests. However, was everything done in agriculture to guarantee the successful fulfillment of the plans and socialist pledges? Unfortunately, no. The AzCP Central Committee is alarmed at the unjustifiably low rates of current agricultural operations, primarily the harvesting and procurement of grain. The best results

in grain sowings were achieved wherever the people correctly understand and employ the Ipatovo method. However, the work of the harvesting and transporting links was organized properly on far from all the farms. On many farms ineffective use is being made of the technology, and that has led to the disruption of the schedules, to the prolonging of the harvesting, and, consequently, to the loss of some of the harvest. Operations that are lagging behind are the loading up of the seed funds, the turnover of grain to the state, and the allocation of grain fodder for animal husbandry. Within the next few days it will be necessary to complete the harvesting of the spicate crops, the loading up of the seeds, and the turnover of the grain so that, in accordance with the established tradition, we can be among the first in the country to report on the fulfillment of the plan and socialist pledges for sale of grain to the state. In the republic's grain balance sheet, an important place must be occupied by corn grain, and it is our task to extend the effective fight for its high harvest yield.

It was repeatedly emphasized that the harvesting of the grain crops must be carried out in combination with the harvesting of the straw, and with the subsequent plowing. However, the situation is being handled in this manner on far from all the farms. A large amount of the straw, after the grains have been harvested, remains on the fields for a long time and loses its benefits as fodder. The conditions made it possible considerably earlier than last year to begin the after-harvest sowings of corn, thus guaranteeing a good harvest. However, the sowing has not only not been completed, but its rates are even lagging behind those of last year. Approximately the same thing can be said about the hay-mowing and the procurement of fodders, where a serious lag has been allowed to occur. The ministries and departments and their agencies on the site have allowed this work to proceed under its own momentum; the pledges to procure fodders with the present rich grass crop are considerably higher than last year, and are not being reinforced by concrete actions.

During recent time the vegetable growers have yielded their positions. They have lowered the rates of shipments of vegetables to the market and to industrial processing. Information has been coming in from the outlying areas about the unsatisfactory organization of the acceptance of vegetables and fruits for processing, and the purchasing of them from the public. The rates of digging and turnover of potatoes are very low.

It is important to make skillful use of such a reserve as repeated sowings and plantings of vegetables, which must be carried out by the optimal deadlines. All the opportunities exist for exceeding last year's indicators with regard to the procurements of vegetables and potatoes. All that is needed is to arrange for the skillful organization of the harvesting and transporting of the harvests, and, of course, the sale of the produce.

This year we expect a good harvest of green tea leaves, fruits, tobacco, and melon crops. As for grapes, the harvest, according to specialists, are sufficiently high, although that branch suffered more than the others from the bad weather. It is necessary to take all steps to assure the complete preservation of the harvest. However, inspection in the outlying areas has

revealed instances of the inefficient waging of the struggle against diseases and pests that affect the vines. The rates of sprinkling and other agronomic measures have also been inadequate. In certain rayons there has been a considerable lagging behind in the operations of putting the vines up onto espaliers. The buildup of the trenches for laying down the 1983 vines is being carried out unsatisfactorily.

Then Comrade Bagirov dwelt on the state of affairs in cotton-growing. As a whole, according to the information coming in from the rayons, the development of the cotton plants is outstripping last year's level, but on a definite area there has also been a lag. Certain rayons and farms have been delaying with the carrying out of such operations as cultivation, the dressing of the plants with fertilizers, hoeing, and sprinkling. Special attention should be devoted currently to protecting the harvest against the boll weevil, to preventing it from spreading, and to increasing the vigilance of the cotton-growers. It is necessary to guarantee the actual, rather than reported, readiness of the equipment for the harvesting operations, which, according to forecasts, will begin considerably earlier than last year.

The hot summer dictates its laws. It is necessary to give intensive sprinklings to the cotton plants and to organize the nighttime sprinklings of the cotton fields. The ministries of agriculture and of reclamation and water management must take that work under constant supervision.

In recent time warning signals have been arriving from farms about the shortage of irrigation water, and complaints about the slow reaction of the workers of AzSSR Ministry of Water Management to these facts. It must be said that the basic bodies of water have accumulated a sufficient amount of water. All that is needed is to make skillful use of it, in order to provide completely for the sprinkling of the vineyards, orchards, hay grasses, corn, and other crops, not to mention the cotton plants. It is important to expend the sprinkling water effectively and economically.

The animal husbandrymen on kolkhozes and sovkhozes have completed rather well the wintering-over of the livestock, but many farms have not created the conditions for the normal summer care of the livestock, and this had led to a reduction in the milk yields. The prompt and completely efficient feeding and watering, and the improvement of the care of the animals -- those are the things to which the attention of the animal-farm workers must be directed.

Analyzing the shortcomings in the rate of the agricultural operations, Comrade Bagirov pointed out the unsatisfactory carrying out in a number of rayons of the requirements stated at the November 1982 of the CPSU Central Committee concerning the reinforcement, on each sector of production, of labor discipline and concerning the creation of an atmosphere of high demandingness. Little demands are still being made on those who are working half-heartedly, who have not been exerting all their efforts to increasing labor productivity and eliminating the lag in the particular branch. Certain administrative workers in the ministries and in the outlying areas have not been showing any concern about the unfavorable situation in individual sectors, and have been counting upon the slight lead in the carrying out of agricultural operations as compared with last year, which lead, it is apropos to state, is attributable chiefly to the

weather conditions in the summer. The departments of the Central Committee and the republic's Council of Minister, the ministries, departments, the rayon, party, and Soviet agencies, and the agroindustrial associations must establish rigid supervision over the work in every branch of agriculture, must help the workers on the animal farms and the fields to achieve the conditional fulfillment of the plans and socialist pledges for the middle year of the five-year plan, and must make their worthy contribution to the implementation of the decisions of the November 1982 and June 1983 Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee and the tasks advanced in the statements of Comrade Yu. V. Andropov.

The participants in the work of the conference includes Comrades F. A. Aliyev, O. A. Bagirov, G. A. Gasanov, V. A. Guseynov, A. V. Kovtunov, I. A. Mamedov, G. N. Seidov, S. B. Tatliyev, Z. M. Yusif-zade, R. E. Mekhtiyev, D. M. Muslimzade, L. Kh. Rasulova, G. Sh. Efendiyev, and Deputy Chairmen of the AzSSR Council of Ministers D. M. Asanov and A. D. Lemberanskiy.

3075

CSO: 1830/398

REGIONAL

KAZAKH SUPREME SOVIET PRESIDUM DISCUSSES AGRICULTURE, CONSUMER GOODS

Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 27 Jul 83 p 1

[Article: "At the Presidium of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet"]

[Text] On 25 July a meeting of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium took place.

The republic's Supreme Soviet Presidium listened to a discussion of the issue of observance of land law in Taldy-Kurgan Oblast sovkhoses and kolkhoses. Deputy chairman of the Taldy-Kurgan oblispolkom B. B. Batalov gave a report on this issue. Existing shortcomings in the use and preservation of land and violations of land law were pointed out in the speeches and the decree adopted.

Soviets of Peoples Deputies are doing poorly at controlling execution of resolutions which are adopted and do not put into effect persistently enough measures directed toward effective and rational utilization of agricultural land and improvement of soil fertility. Many farms do not fulfill plans for incorporating crop rotation and for improving the yield of an irrigated hectare. Cases of illegal land use and violations in use of private plots take place.

The Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium obliged the ispolkom of the Taldy-Kurgan Oblast Soviet of Peoples Deputies to take measures to eliminate the existing shortcomings and to insure strict observance of land law requirements.

The question of the Kazakh Consumers Union's work on increasing production, procurement, and sale of foodstuffs was discussed at the meeting of the Supreme Soviet Presidium. Acting on a report by the chairman of the board of directors of the Kazakh Consumers Union S. N. Tanekeyev and a report by the permanent commission of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet on consumer goods and trade, the Presidium adopted a decree which noted the useful work performed in the republic's consumers cooperative system to carry out the resolutions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 15th Congress of the Kazakh Communist Party, as well as shortcomings and omissions, especially in using local resources, organizing procurement and processing of output, and increasing volume of commissioned trade. It was proposed that the Soviets of Peoples Deputies in

the republic strengthen control over activity of the enterprises of the consumers cooperative system and eliminate lagging behind in fulfilling plans and tasks in the production of goods for the population.

The Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium examined other issues also.

12,424

CSO: 1830/401

REGIONAL

'INERTIA, PLACIDITY' VITIATE CAPITAL INVESTMENT IN AGRICULTURE

Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 19 Aug 83 p 2, 20 Aug 83 pp 1-2

[Two-part article by L. L'vov, Yaroslavl Oblast, under the rubric "The Food Program -- Paths to Realization": "The Inertia of Placidity"]

[Excerpts] [19 Aug 83]

A meeting was underway. The speaker went on at length about the achievements and gave figures. When he began to list the leading farms, an acquaintance sitting next to us who is a kolkhoz chairman observed with some irony: "This is it, the brilliant facade of our building." Later we asked him why he had made this sarcastic remark. After all, the leading collectives really do please us with the bright side of their work.

"It pleases me too," he answered. "But when they talk about them so often, and like that, as if casually and without reflection, the praise sounds like a worn-out record. All this gives off a smell of formalism. The best farms have their problems too. To overlook them or not see them is to omit something large and important."

I recalled these statements when we were trying to decide the main places to visit in order to figure out the "Yaroslavl paradox": the serious lag in oblast agriculture with a significant increase in capital investment.

Indeed, hundreds of millions of rubles have been directed to development of the sector for the last two five-year plans and the first two years of the current five-year plan, but the return is minimal. The essence of the paradox is that while capital availability has grown by one-half and the capital-labor ratio has doubled, gross output per thousand rubles of fixed production capital has become less, not more.

How can we explain this and where can we look for the reasons for such unhappy results? Shortcomings stand out clearly at the lagging farms, of course. But what can the best farms, the strong ones, suggest? After all, they are not simply successful, without struggle. What do these collectives have to overcome?

The opinion formed that it was precisely at the fortunate kolkhozes and sovkhoses that the style and methods of work of the oblast and rayon organizations could be clearly seen, the same style which now does not help the leading farms to grow more rapidly or the weak farms to put an end to their lagging.

In fact, it is probably impossible to explain the "Yaroslavl paradox" in agriculture simply by the fact that some kolkhoz chairmen are good and others are bad. A great deal depends on this, of course, but by no means everything. After all, bad cadres did not appear by themselves either. And therefore it was interesting to find out how the managers of the oblast organizations related to all this.

For example, why was the plan for grain production for the first two years of the five-year plan only 77 percent fulfilled? How can we explain the fact that drained and irrigated lands still have low productivity even though hundreds of millions of rubles have been invested in land improvement? Everybody recognizes that the conditions for raising and procuring vegetables are quite good. But last year, for example, only 38,000 out of 70,000 tons of vegetables were purchased at the kolkhozes and sovkhoses. Even the onion, the "trademark" for which Rostovskiy Rayon and the entire oblast are famous, has essentially gone down hill. What is happening with feed cannot be understood at all. They devote 350,000-370,000 hectares to raising feed each year, 46 percent of all cropland, more than is given to all grain crops. But the livestock are constantly on slim rations and because of this the productivity of animal husbandry is very low.

In short, there are many problems. How is the oblast agroindustrial association with its qualified staff of specialists resolving them? This will be the subject of the next article.

[20 Aug 83]

The new system of agricultural management has been in operation for several months now. What effect is this having on actual work in the oblast? What changes for the better can be observed?

"Little has changed," answered T. P. Kolpakov, chairman of the council of the agroindustrial association. "Our body is a public one, and we can only give advice and suggestions. But what demands are being made of agriculture! The agroindustrial complex is going through a difficult formative time. All the partners are trying to decide questions chiefly according to the interests of their departments. And it is understandable: nobody wants to chop off their own foot. According to instructions the milk plant has the right to refuse to accept milk from the kolkhozes and sovkhoses if its acid content is at all higher than the State All-Union Standard. And just try to force them to accept it. They are operating under the law."

Yes, this is the situation. It is unexpected, certainly, but it has provided an opportunity to relate it to concrete facts. Together with specialists we just visited Lyubinskiy Rayon where we saw firsthand how many farms are losing output. In June alone 32,000 kilograms of milk was returned to the kolkhozes and

sovkhozes. It was refused because of high acid content. Where did it go? It was fed to livestock, even though cottage cheese could have been made from it.

There is a problem concealed in these facts. Many farms have not set up facilities to cool milk, so it loses its quality quickly. There are no roads, not even ordinary graded roads, so that the output can be delivered from the livestock farms without delay. The capacities at the milk plants are used irrationally. But after all, the agroindustrial association was expected to solve all these problems. It has adequate rights and authority.

The most surprising thing was Comrade Kolpakov's statement that people expect too much from the agroindustrial association, that they are looking for some kind of unprecedented changes. "After all, the deputy chairman of the oblast executive committee was working on these questions before, and incidentally he was in the same office," Timofey Prokof'yevich stressed for persuasiveness.

It is difficult to say how much the location of the office and its size influence the productivity of the manager's work in this case. One thing is clear: the attitude of the chairman of the council, as we later ascertained, reflects the style of work of the administrative apparatus quite precisely and it does not give the specialists greater confidence and initiative. Our very first acquaintance with the plan of the intersectorial department confirmed this thought. The plan contains important questions: studying progressive know-how and giving practical help to the rayon agroindustrial associations. But we found that this is just a tribute to form. A line to put in reports and show to inspectors. In fact when the employees of one of the leading departments go out to the rayons they mainly work on collecting facts and compiling reports. There is no analysis, no generalization. Some of the specialists honestly admit that they are unable to give any kind of practical help in organizing the work of the rayon element because they themselves recently came from the trusts and industrial organizations which were abolished and still do not have a good idea of the mechanism of the new management system. Moreover, the numerous small ongoing problems prevent them from concentrating and figuring out the main directions. Of course, the style of work of the former departments where they worked is also reflected here.

In short, formalism has gone deep. They talk a great deal about fighting it here, but it is demonstrating its vitality. It is apparent, thus, that they are really fighting it in words only. It is common knowledge in the oblast how frequently construction and land improvement workers cut off all accounts with rural working people, violating contracts and plans. One would then expect people to be on guard and not let themselves be led by dishonest people in matters on which the fate of the harvest and growth in the production of output depend. But it is precisely here that a principled approach is sometimes lacking. Back in 1981 a large improved field was turned over to Shopsha Sovkhoz for crops. Hundreds of thousands of rubles had been invested in it. But the sovkhoz is not able to raise either grain or feed in it, as planned. The field was turned over in such condition that it cannot be plowed. They began to work with plows and harrows and ran into nothing but roots, trunks, and parts of trunks coming to the surface. An enormous area of land was put out of use, and for more than just a year. We can ask how such a thing could happen. After all,

a large representative commission accepted the project. Can it be that no one noticed the defective work? And what will happen now?

"What will happen," Comrade Kolpakov repeated the question without agitation. "We will rebuild it. A plan is being prepared. Of course there will be additional expenditures, about 120,000 in my opinion. At whose expense? Obviously, state expense."

He was absolutely calm. Only the next question, repeated two or three times, got him upset: who was held accountable, who was punished?

"Now suppose we did condemn someone! Would that make things easier?"

What is the result? Almost 700,000 rubles was thrown to the wind, and now they are indignant that we should want to talk about it. Who to hold responsible -- they do not know; why was the certificate accepting an obviously unsuitable project signed -- they have no idea. But everything can be explained. The inertia of placidity "operates" also. Where it is preserved irresponsibility flourishes and anything is forgiven. It has been two years since the improved field which could not be worked (this was found out quite quickly) was accepted, but even now no one has been sued for this enormous piece of defective work. It would seem to be clear that if the planners were at fault they should be held responsible, and if it was the land improvement workers they should answer for it. But we cannot tolerate a situation where official sloppiness is permitted by specific individuals and well-meaning people transfer all the resulting losses to state expense with a light, carefree heart.

Why are we calling attention to this case? The most important thing now, in our opinion, is for the agricultural organs of Yaroslavl Oblast to activate the management mechanism that is being formed. At the present time it is held in the grips of old customs, endless busywork, and bureaucratic methods. Many managers are timid in taking up the big questions because it seems to them that they cannot be solved through the efforts of the oblast. And the small matters, which eat up practically all of their time, do not open the way to the future and make it possible to solve key problems.

In general, it is the same situation -- half-hearted work to resolve the key question. There is no doubt that it can be corrected. But the whole problem is that the oblast organizations, and the oblast party committee also, do not like to hear about corrections. They did a great deal of necessary and important work many years ago and they do not want to notice the hindrances and shortcomings that are natural with time. This is also a manifestation of the inertia of placidity. It is maintained by lack of demandingness toward one's work and complacency with past achievements. It is precisely here that we can find the causes of many failures in the economic activity of the kolkhozes and sovkhoses and the reasons for serious breakdowns and lagging.

The conclusions suggest themselves. The oblast and rayon agroindustrial associations are in large part not using the rights they have been given and are reorganizing slowly. The style and methods of management within the framework of

the new system remain largely as before and show traces of formalism and bureaucratism. In a number of cases real practical work remains somewhere on the sidelines. And therefore the central, key questions are lost in the flow of small everyday matters. The opinion is forming that the party oblast committee does not always help the new organs of agricultural management vigorously so that they will get firmly on their feet and work with scope, showing maximum initiative and independence.

The challenges of the Food Program are incompatible with such a style. They demand truly creative work, vigorous uprooting of formalism, and a real orientation to deeds, not words, the orientation of which Comrade Yu. V. Andropov spoke.

11,176

CSO: 1800/1623

REGIONAL

BELOARSIAN EDUCATORS, LEGAL OFFICIALS DISCUSS CAUSES OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 16 Jul 83 p 4

[Round table discussion under the rubric "Effectiveness of Indoctrination Work":
"The Fault and Trouble of the Family"]

[Text] The June 1983 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the 14th Plenum of the Central Committee of the Belorussian Communist Party outlined paths for further improvement of the indoctrination of the younger generation. The so-called "difficult" adolescents attract special attention in this connection. In the first place, this is because each pedagogical failure seems to focus the shortcomings of indoctrination work which are typical, even if not so apparent, in other cases as well. To identify and eliminate these shortcomings means to make all efforts toward ideological and moral shaping of young people significantly more effective. Secondly, no one can be indifferent to the behavior of those adolescents, young men and women, who occasionally appear as defendants in court. Granting that there are very few of them, still this is not just a matter of numbers. After all, each one of these cases represents a twisted human destiny, a sad loss for the entire society.

The causes, motives, and characteristics of juvenile crime vary. But its sources are most often linked to family upbringing [indoctrination], and its consequences always become a family tragedy. This was the main subject of the roundtable discussion organized by the editors of the newspaper SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA and the inspectorate for juvenile affairs of the Administration of Internal Affairs of the Minsk City Executive Committee. The participants in the roundtable discussion were: T. I. Gubotova, chief of the Minsk City Department of Public Education; L. P. Zalevich, pedagog and organizer of housing operations office No. 26 of Tsentral'nyy Rayon in Minsk; P. I. Gabriyelyov, responsible secretary of the commission on juvenile affairs of the Sovetskii Rayon Executive Committee in Minsk; V. P. Gud, director of Secondary School No. 19 in Minsk;

L. S. Kravchenko, head of the psychological laboratory at the Minsk City Psychoneurological Clinic; E. K. Marulko, chief children's psychiatrist of the Minsk City Department of Health; and, S. F. Yelisev, chief of the Inspectorate for juvenile affairs of the Administration of Internal Affairs of the Minsk City Executive Committee.

Sources

[S. F. Yelisev] It is a noteworthy fact that not a single juvenile committed a theft, robbery, or other crime out of need, out of an inability to satisfy his or her essential needs. We have no people who are hungry and without clothes in our country; these causes of crimes do not and cannot exist here. Therefore, the factors that lead children onto the slippery road can and should be eliminated by indoctrination and ideological work. An analysis of the criminal files shows convincingly that the sources of juvenile crime are incorrect family upbringing and mistakes in pedagogical work.

Specifically, it is very typical for some of our young people to form incorrect value criteria, sometimes criteria that are frankly alien to our society. Following from this are a sometimes hazy notion of what can and what cannot be done, pathologically bloated needs, and infatuation with particular facets of style.

Among the various causes of these phenomena I would like to call attention to the influence of the example of adults. There are labor collectives which still take a tolerant attitude toward petty thieves, who are gently called "nesuny" [people who carry things off]. It is curious that in such cases the children and adolescents of the immediately neighboring residential quarters also sin in that they see nothing so unusual about stealing. That is an example of the "indoctrination" effect of such stealing on one's own and other children ...

[T. I. Chobotova] The large majority of children already have a good moral foundation when they come to school. As we know, upbringing begins during the very first days and months of the child's life. But the causes of failures in upbringing and pedagogical neglect, from which legal offenses arise, are also usually found in the family, the first social microenvironment in which the child finds itself. Without in the least diminishing the responsibility of the school for indoctrination failures, I would like now to call the attention of parents to their indoctrination role, which unfortunately is not always a positive one. As we know, "difficult" adolescents usually grow up in "difficult" families.

[B. V. Nareyko] But you know, these "difficult" families differ a great deal. Rephrasing the thought of the great writer, we could say that each unfortunate family is unfortunate in its own way ...

[T. I. Chobotova] Nonetheless, it is possible to arbitrarily distinguish three basic categories of families who are unable to handle the upbringing of children. First we have the openly troubled families where drunkenness, parasitism, crudeness, and scandals flourish and the children receive graphic lessons in negative behavior. For example, by the sixth grade Natasha L., a student at

Secondary School No 137, was already on the preventive list (for missing classes without good reasons, constant lying, and crude behavior), and then in the seventh grade she committed a crime; she stole several pairs of trousers, blouses, a jacket, perfumes, and a tape recorder from the apartment of her girlfriend. We can analyze the work of school teachers with Natasha, but we cannot ignore the primary fact that her father does not live with the family. He is a drunk and a parasite who is now wanted by militia agencies. Her mother is not distinguished by high moral qualities either. This family, to stretch the word, has three children; the two older ones are also serving criminal punishments and now Natasha too has committed a crime.

The second category of "difficult" families seemed entirely untroubled from the outside. The children do not want for anything, the parents are doing well enough (and sometimes even outstandingly) on the job, and there is peace and harmony between them. But this outward propriety conceals petty bourgeois attitudes and open egotism and infatuation with things. While the adults conceal this morality, the children begin to be guided by it in their everyday behavior. And it, this behavior which is intolerable in itself, sometimes also leads them to crime. Here is a typical case. The father of Gleb G., a 10th grader at Secondary School No 23, is a teacher and scientist who heads a department at an institute; the mother also works at a VUZ. But the moral microclimate in the family was such that Gleb became a thief, although an "intellectual" one (he stole books). But he did not overlook other valuables either.

Finally, the third category of troubled families is where the people themselves are generally good people, but they use unsuitable methods of upbringing and go against the recommendations and demands of the teachers. For example, pedagogs at Secondary School No 1 were forced to straighten out a conflict between Vladislav, a student in the eighth grade, and his parents, who proposed their son to leave home. There were two noteworthy facets in this situation: the parents did not even inform the teachers that their son had left, and after almost a few days of classes Vladislav began coming to school again although he did not return to his family.

There Are No Adolescents Who Cannot Be Rehabilitated

(V. P. Gud) I consider shortcomings in labor indoctrination to be one of the causes of crime and of various other negative phenomena. Speaking in the words of Comrade Yu. V. Andropov, "We must firmly hold to the policy of instilling school children with the habit of and love for useful labor." I am convinced that a school reform is also absolutely necessary as mentioned by Comrade Yu. V. Andropov at the recent Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. It is labor indoctrination that offers the way to shape lofty morality. Without this indoctrination the problem of preparing young people for life and labor cannot be solved. As long as adolescents do not realize the cost of the benefits they receive and as long as all they say is "Give -- give!" all kinds of moral (or more correctly, amoral) zizzags are possible. We must revise curricula and syllabi in this direction, and also review the list of types of work forbidden for adolescents with due regard for acceleration and current working conditions. And yet at the present time young girls are even forbidden to wash windows!

In addition, the parents too need reindoctrination. Many of them use any pretext to "rescue" their children from labor, even from a camp for labor and recreation. Just recently I received a petition, "I ask you to release my daughter ..." What was the reason? There was no one else to leave the dog with! Often the home not only fails to give the student a place to do a little work with a hammer or a plane, but there may not even be any place to put a book down without "spoiling appearances" — the apartments are full of carpets, sets of furniture, and vases. And some dads and moms do not even guess that this domination by carefully protected furniture and vases leaves no room for children's games and affairs, sometimes blocking their road to true values and cutting them off from real life.

[Y. I. Gubareva] The jobs of the school are so important and diverse that they could be the subject of a special conversation. It was no accident that the school teacher was referred to at the June Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee as the society's trustee for indoctrination of our children and as the party's reliable helper in all ideological work but in view of the topic of the discussion today, I will only make a few remarks about the duties of school pedagogs in work with parents. Knowledge and study of the family situation is an essential condition for such work. One of the purposes here is to isolate children as early as possible from those parents whose influence is particularly harmful.

It is much more difficult to reindoctrinate children from troubled families, especially if their influence is continuing. The school needs the help of the public, especially the labor collectives, very much here, both in the actual process of reindoctrination and in influencing the parents.

[V. I. Babitskiy] Sovetskiy Rayon in the capital of Belorussia is doing a great deal of indoctrination work with adolescents. As a result the figures for juvenile crime are comparatively good. However, this is plainly not the right way to put it: it is bad that crimes are still being committed in any case. And this, I think, is a matter of shortcomings in work with parents in the labor collectives. The public organizations of labor collectives are the ones who could take timely steps to prevent the careless attitude of certain dads and moms to indoctrination of their children. Certainly it is the irresponsibility of the parents that explained such cases as, for example, the minor son of the director of the republic school of higher sports skills who became a drunkard or the son of a teacher at Secondary School No 147 who committed a crime ...

As if it is not enough that the labor collectives are obviously not doing enough with questions of indoctrination in the families, some leaders (for example Comrade Kapista, director of Minsk Military Trade Enterprise No 16) ignore reports from the commission on juvenile affairs concerning the irresponsible attitude of certain employees toward their parental duties.

Commissions to assist the family and the school are frequently inactive, and in some places they have not even been set up. For example, the trade union committee of construction trust No 7 considers such a commission superfluous. As a result, work with parents and help to the school in this work is on the lowest possible level. The party organization tolerates this situation. I think that, following the resolutions of the June Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, our leaders in public organizations will review their attitude toward work with families and toward influencing negligent parents.

Another question that demands a practical solution is raising the accountability of the administrators of vocational-technical schools for expelling adolescents. For example, recently they tried to expel a young man from State Vocational Technical School No 117, saying that he did not want to study. It turned out that he did want to study, but the system (or more accurately, the lack of a system) at this school had become intolerable to the boy. The representative of the school who was invited to attend a meeting of the commission of the rayon investigative committee which discussed this case decided not to appeal.

Here is another case from the same State Vocational-Technical School No 117. They have a student there who was convicted of a crime and given a suspended sentence. In such cases the school appoints and the commission of the rayon executive committee ratifies a public indoctrinator. The role of these indoctrinators is exceptionally important; the fate of the young person depends greatly on them. But the appointed indoctrinator did not appear at the commission meeting for approval. We found out that he had been in the hospital for a long time and, unfortunately, the treatment was likely to continue for some time. We sent a corresponding note to the school. They reported to us that they had appointed as public indoctrinator ... the very same person, who was still in the hospital.

[N. F. Yelisev] It was obviously not accidental that this school No 117 is first in the city for number of juvenile crimes. Fourteen students from there were tried in criminal court this year!

[P. I. Gabriyelov] I would like to raise the question of the use of the suspended sentence. This measure testifies to the humane approach of our laws and the trust we show for those wayward ones and for the collectives which are indoctrinating them. But the suspended sentence has recently become a mass phenomenon. Most sentences given to minors are suspended sentences, and frequently they are given without proper grounds, without considering the personality of the adolescent and the possibility of his rehabilitation under the previous conditions in which he became a criminal. But indiscriminate use of this measure causes young people to believe that they will not be punished. I think that this practice demands serious study and a solution.

[L. P. Kalevich] One of the ways to improve indoctrination and prevent crime is to eliminate formalism in the organization of work with adolescents. We assign a sponsor-tutor for every "difficult" adolescent. But their work has very little impact. This is not surprising, for we are talking about children who neither their parents nor skilled pedagogs could indoctrinate. Yet the sponsors are generally people without knowledge of pedagogy. Despite their sincere desire they are not always able to perform their role. That is why their appointment, like the work of the pedagogical detachments as well, is often purely formalistic. Formalism is also seen in the fact that we still pursue quantity of measures at the expense of quality. But as they say, we have to give reports! This gives rise to "over-organization"; the adults do everything, and the children do only what they are told, without proper initiative or enthusiasm. They are indifferent.

[N. F. Yelisev] But certainly you do not work that way? I have had occasion to visit your housing operations office No 34 and hear a great deal of high praise,

from the adolescents themselves, for example about the discussions held at disco evenings.

[L. P. Valevich] Adolescents need independence and the right to their own opinion and their own decisions. Therefore, I think, you can either convince them or force them to act as if they agree. In the first case they become our friends and allies; in the second case they withdraw into their own little world in which adults are prohibited. That is why I believe in the power of open debate. Young people are attracted to music, for example. For a long time we either did not notice this, pretended that we did not notice, or indifferently considered this attraction frivolous. And this created conditions for ideological sabotage in the music field. That is why I have put the discussions together with disco evenings.

In general, we need active forms of work. Active forms are those which give space to the interests and enthusiasms of the young people themselves. Of course this must be under our tactful, skillful, and discreet leadership. I see our challenge not as insuring that the children participate in an activity for two or three hours, but that the activity really move them and then afterward, inspired by their success, they become enthusiastic about a new activity! Only this kind of work will enable us to prevent adolescents from being cut off from the group and offer them the possibility of social interaction in clubs, circles, and sections. There must be more such organizations and they must work better, both in the schools and, especially, at places of residence.

Work Together

[B. K. Nareyko] When speaking of ways to improve indoctrination work we cannot fail to see the shortcomings today resulting from ignoring, to some degree, the characteristics of age-group psychology. For example, adolescents characteristically show such traits as the emancipation reaction, the protest reaction, an inclination to be aggressive, and others. These characteristics are not usually the cause of crime, but rather create the prerequisites for it. But if we have come to understand age-group psychology we can distinguish the illnesses and those entirely common cases where nonetheless intervention (including consultation and examination) by a psychiatrist is still necessary. But pedagogs do not always set up examinations of children who deviate in behavior and studies by specialists of this type.

[P. I. Gabriyelov] I think that psychiatrists also must make a larger contribution to the fight against adolescent drunkenness. At the present time just one narcological office and one narcologist-doctor in Minsk are working on this. The best this doctor can do is to identify situations, but he is not able to actively intervene to solve problems.

[L. S. Kravchenko] But pedagogs need the help of psychologists even more. Unfortunately, they are not receiving it at the present time even though the psychologists are the ones who can determine with sufficient accuracy the causes of incorrect behavior by adolescents and give qualified recommendations for working with them.

We know that in many cases a child who has proven to be "bad" in the first grades is unable to overcome this status later. Sometimes the "unstable" ones join anti-social groups; these are the adolescents who are lacking in character, strength of will, and initiative. They do not have a fine time in these groups; they are dominated there by stronger children. But the very fact of membership in these groups give them, "failures" at school, prestige and sometimes they themselves are unable to get out from under their influence. In all such cases a psychologist should identify the causes of the particular behavior and determine measures to influence the child. But the schools do not have psychologists. Moreover, pedagogs have practically no contact with psychologists. Psychological studies of the causes of crime are also plainly inadequate. But such studies would be interesting not only to pedagogs, but also the Ministry of Education, the State Committee for Vocational-Technical Education, and the republic Ministry of Internal Affairs. This is especially true in light of the decisions of the recent Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee.

In my opinion, the time has come to organize the appropriate forms of psychological help. This can be lectures for pedagogs (and for parents), setting up permanent seminars at institutes for advanced study by teachers, consultation offices, and strengthening the psychological education of students at pedagogical VEZ'ies. Possibly psychologists could also be enlisted for work at the schools. And on a city-wide scale we should have a "service of trust" ("trust telephone" and office for social-psychological help).

[S. F. Yelisev] Work to reindoctrinate adolescents is particularly complex and important. The present state of this work leaves much to be desired. There is still a great deal of formalism, indifference, and stereotyped thinking. Often this involves the selection and actual work of the public indoctrinators. Some of them perform their commissions unwillingly, while others would like to help their wards but do not know how. In both cases the result is unfortunate.

Of course I am not suggesting that this important form of work be eliminated; it should be improved. At the same time it would appear wise to borrow the experience of certain socialist countries where indoctrinators are chosen on a mandatory voluntary basis from pedagogs, psychologists, lawyers, and doctors who have gone on pension. Material stimulation is given for such sponsorship work. Even if the pay is small and done by the job, once every six months, nonetheless it is a noticeable addition to the pension. The money for this could be found, if nowhere else, in the fines imposed on irresponsible parents. The loss of such fines will be practically unnoticed in the budget, especially when the harm caused by crime is reduced and expenditures to keep convicts in prison are cut. Of course, this measure must be tested in practice to determine all the conditions necessary for its application.

From the Editors

Of course, the discussion raised only a few of the issues in this complex, multifaceted problem. Nonetheless, the opinions, suggestions, and wishes expressed here will, we hope, be discussed and used by the appropriate state organs and public organizations and will attract attention of pedagogues and teachers.

The recent June Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee outlined all-embracing, thoroughly scientific and realistic measures for further improvement of ideological work and making it more effective. There is no doubt that carrying out the measures outlined by the party Central Committee and approved by the people will be the foundation for solving the problem of crime in general and the problem of juvenile crime in particular.

11,176

CSO: 1800/1604

REGIONAL

REQUIREMENTS STIFFEN FOR 62 KAZAKH SEATS IN PARTY IDEOLOGY SCHOOLS

Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 27 Jul 83 p 3

[Article by M. Batyrbekov, chief of the administration of VUZes of the Kazakh AAR Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education, under the rubric "Life of Higher Education": "Who Will Be a Student?"]

[Excerpt] The organization of admission into higher educational institutions is a problem of great social, scientific-technical, and state significance. Equally important are the organizing aspect of recruiting and vocational guidance work, and of course precise conducting of admission examinations.

How are these matters coming along this year? More than 56,000 people in almost 200 specializations are to be accepted in the republic's higher educational institutions.

Training is beginning in three specializations new to the republic in three VUZes in Alma-Ata: "Wood processing technology" at the architecture-construction institute; "Monumental-decorative art" at the theater-art institute; and, "Technology and organization of public catering" at the branch of the Dzhambul Light and Food Industry Institute. And in the Kazakh and Karaganda polytechnic institutes training of specialists is to begin in "Technology of robotized production."

Recruitment has been announced for first year courses in the specializations of "Industrial thermal energy" at the Alma-Ata Energy Institute and "Accounting" at the Semipalatinsk Technological Institute of the meat and dairy industry.

Young people are always very interested in what the competitive entrance examinations are like in this or that VUZ. The applicant would understandably like fewer people of his own age to aspire to each place. For us, the higher educational system personnel, a decrease in the number of applicants gives reason to draw certain conclusions. For example, comparing last year with 1980, the number of applicants for one position decreased from 2.2 to 1.4 at the Rudnenskiy Industrial Institute; from 2.3 to 1.5 at the Pavlodar Industrial Institute; and, from 2.5 to 1.7 at the Teelinograd Construction Engineering Institute. This is often explained by demographic features, and also by the supposed loss of prestige for the engineering professions.

In my opinion, this last opinion is mistaken. In the age of scientific-technical revolution it is precisely the engineer who is assigned an exceptionally important place in the national economic system. After all, other conditions being equal a rather high applicant rate has continued for a prolonged time in the Karaganda Polytechnical, Kazakh Chemical-Technological, and Alma-Ata Architectural-Construction institutes and other VUZes. One of the basic reasons for the sharp decrease in the number of applicants to some VUZes, as we see it, is that activities directed toward vocational guidance and selection of young people have been weakened at these institutions.

In a situation where this is taking place these activities should be carried out in the interests of each given sector as a whole and in agreement with all enterprises and organizations included in it, taking into account the ideological-political, moral, general-educational, and physical development of each young person.

VUZes should proceed from the fact that vocational guidance is not a one-time measure, but rather a purposeful, continuous job based on propagandizing the achievements of Soviet science and specific areas of activity and indoctrinating young men and women in a conscious, active attitude toward choosing a vocation. Diverse pre-VUZ orientation of youth under the slogan "Let's Find Our Student" has become a stable component of organizing admission. A wide network of preparatory courses has been organized for future applicants and many of them are introduced to VUZes in advance during open houses.

Teachers, scientific personnel, and graduate students go out into the oblasts; experienced pedagogues and scientists appear on republic and oblast radio, television, and press. All this has become a tradition and promotes purposeful vocational education of students, aimed, I would say, at the future.

Along with secondary school and secondary specialized schools, in part, the vocational-technical educational institutions have become one of the basic sources of recruitment for the VUZes. Under these conditions life has introduced substantial corrections in the practice of organizing admission and competitive selection in order to create objective conditions for admitting the most talented young people with an interest in a specialization to higher educational institutions.

This year a new procedure was established for admission to day-time studies in the specializations "History of the CPSU," "Philosophy," "Political Economy," and "Scientific Communism." Those admitted will be taken, as a rule, from those people who have work experience and experience in life, who have proven themselves useful in social life, mainly members and candidates for membership in the CPSU, and also Komsomol activists, who have shown an interest in studying the social-political sciences, by the recommendations of party oblast committees, and for those who have been discharged from the USSR Armed Forces into the reserve, by the recommendation of the political branch of the division or equivalent military unit.

This year 62 places have been allotted to our republic for training specialists in CPSU history, political economy, scientific communism, and philosophy at universities in Moscow, Leningrad, Kazan, Rostov, and Minsk. Applicants with party obkom recommendations will take entrance examinations at Kazakh State University.

Admission will be continued for the 24 specializations in great demand: metallurgy, mining, oil and gas extraction, transportation, construction, and agriculture, and secondary school medalists and graduates of secondary specialized and vocational-technical school who received diplomas with distinction will be enrolled without taking entrance examinations.

As before, the acute problem of training cadres for remote agricultural regions of the republic remains. These VUZes which have admissions without competitive examination from remote regions are to conduct a great deal of organizational work together with rayispolkoms in this direction.

Unfortunately, at this point irregularities in the practices of admission commissions are observed in enrolling applicants from remote regions of Kazakhstan. For example, few applicants from the primary grain-growing oblasts of the republic enter specializations related to the technology of processing and storing grain. VUZes are trying to overcome this gap; commissions go out to the local areas and work on recruitment. It would be desirable if the commissions encountered active support from party and soviet masses.

In the new school year about 400 persons will be sent to higher educational institutions in Moscow, Leningrad, the Ukraine, and Belorussia, mainly to those specializations for which there is no training in the Kazakh SSR or where acute need for personnel is felt. In addition, according to the cooperative training plan, people will be sent from the republic to Uzbekistan and Kirghizia, and in turn around 200 students from fraternal Central Asian republics will be accepted by Kazakh VUZes.

Graduates of vocational-technical school who have received diplomas with distinction enjoy, on entering VUZes, the advantages set up for graduates of secondary and general educational schools who were awarded gold medals and for graduates of secondary specialization educational institutions who have received a diploma with distinction. Servicemen discharged from active military service and sent to VUZes in specializations according to the list given in the appendices to the rules of admission will be enrolled outside the competitive system upon receiving passing grades on the entrance examination.

The most important time is approaching. Young men and women will be taking the entrance exams. The formation of a deserving group of new admittees depends to a great extent on the objectiveness of the examination commissions and on the strict fulfillment of the uniform rules of admission. The Ministry and collectives of higher educational institutions, taking full responsibility, will strive to provide high-quality work on the admission of the new contingent of students in the current year.

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REGIONAL

'CORRUPT' GEORGIAN MVD OFFICIAL PROTECTS SONS FROM PROSECUTION

Tbilisi ZAPYA VOSTOKA in Russian 28 Jul 83 p 4

[Article: "How to Raise a Murderer.... The Bureau of the Georgian CP's Tbilisi period looks at cases of gross breaches of socialist legality in the investigation and judicial proceedings involved in one particular crime"]

[Text] Criminals are not born; they're made. That's true. Many factors could be held to account for the development of evil inclinations. Freedom from punishment would perhaps be the most important.

...It all happened one evening in April. Two young people attempted to get gasoline out of turn at the filling station at Tbilisi's Dasha Hotel. They were challenged and called to order. They took these remarks as a personal insult, and this imposed a storm of strong words and threats. The whole thing ended with one of the hooligans inflicting a fatal knife wound to a respectable person, the father of a family.

Agents of the Perumyskaly Rayon department of internal affairs arrested the perpetrators later the same night. They were M. Mikutishvili and Dzh. Shurgaya, both with a record of several convictions. From the testimony of witnesses it was possible to establish that Dzh. Shurgaya had been the one with the knife.

At this point, however, something happened which at first glance could not be explained. This criminal, who had already been indicted on five previous occasions and had now committed murder to boot, was left under what boiled down purely and simply to inadequate guard. Taking advantage of the inattention on the part of the scatterbrained precinct inspector, T. Margvelani, Dzh. Shurgaya was able to escape from the office of the chief of department. It took almost two months to take him back into custody.

But now just who is this Dzh. Shurgaya? A would-be scholar. He has attended lectures in the law school at TGU [Tbilisi Order of the Red Banner of Labor State University]. He was expelled twice, but for some reason was reinstated on both occasions. He did not, however, graduate from the university. He has changed his place of employment eight times altogether. He has been a technical secretary, a book seller, a legal adviser, a commodity specialist for a restaurant and a cashier for a parking lot association. His most recent place of employment was

with the repair and construction office of Tallin City Executive Committee's town administration. He was employed there in a formal sense, on paper that is, but he never showed up for work. But that, though, is the way it's always been.

It has been hard for Dzn. Shargaya to actually stay on one job, what with the criminal proceedings which have been periodically instituted against him. Dzn. Shargaya has been sentenced for five offenses. He has been tried for hooliganism, infliction of bodily injury, a traffic accident and swindling (although the materials relating to the last offense pointed in fact to elements of unaccounted theft).

It has now been established indisputably, however, that the investigation and judicial deliberations in each one of the criminal proceedings involving Dzn. Shargaya were conducted by the administrative authorities in a slipshod, superficial manner with gross breaches of socialist legality. The judicial authorities contrived to bring only lesser charges against him, deliberately distorted the facts of the case and depicted what were clearly avowed and notorious crimes as minor. Some organs of our democracy, however, chose to remain silent, essentially simply looking through their fingers at this wrongdoer.

Now why is it that Tallin has been so favorably disposed to him? It's all very simple: the man has been enjoying the high-level protection provided by the father. Since Shargaya has worked in internal affairs for more than thirty years now and was deputy chief of the investigations division of the Tallin city executive committee's internal affairs administration, by taking advantage of his professional position he was able to protect his son on each of these occasions. Think of the kind of conclusions it took for this hypocrite to get his name to criminal information against other people while all the time knowing that he himself was raising a criminal. And the second son, David, is he still better than the first. No, too, has been convicted; and he, too, has not remained without external "attention." In May of this year, the Estonian KGB (from Department of Internal Affairs) instituted new criminal proceedings against S. Shargaya for carrying a silent weapon. How right the ancients were when they declared: "While the fathers sin, the children sin."

But Shargaya has never been in need, never known deprivation, his every wish satisfied unhesitatingly. He has come by everything easily, without any difficulties. This short-sighted parental love turned his first into an addict, then into a criminal.

He was one of those people who never had a high opinion of anybody else. And what was, in fact, was he to think of people if he, himself, of "harmful character" he could get out of five convictions virtually unscathed? "Does the son buy the medicine," he would say scornfully.

There is a profound meaning, my friend, because the root of many tragic mistakes. There are still, of course, people who are prepared to "love their neighbor" for suitable compensation. But public opinion is inescapable. And it has risen up against Shargaya and his protectors. Indirectly, speaking of protection, but it really must be stated in those harshed judgments that their conventional service gives rise to the most dangerous sense of immunity from punishment and that tomorrow they themselves or their loved ones could be victims of the violent forces they have left unrestrained.

They had apparently not grasped this. So then they had it explained to them. Concerning the will of society, the Bureau of the party's Tbilisi city committee dealt out severe punishments to all those who by their action or inaction had contributed to the commission of this most serious crime. Among others, V. Kadagishvili, member of the CPSU and people's judge for Tbilisi's Ordzhonikidzevskiy Rayon, was given a severe reprimand and an entry made on his record card, for the lenience he demonstrated in sentencing the brothers Dzh. and D. Shurgaya. Now under discussion as well is the question of whether he should be removed from the post of people's justice. Also receiving a severe reprimand entailing a record card entry has been G. Tsiklauri, a former member of the Tbilisi city court and currently prosecutor for Glenskoy Rayon. G. Kavsadze, former prosecutor at Kirovskiy, now Leninokiy, Rayon has been given a severe reprimand as well.

The Bureau of the city party committee has charged the appropriate party rayons and sector personnel and party committees of departments and institutions with the task of studying the questions of the party and professional accountability of individuals guilty of breaches of socialist legality and of failing properly to discharge professional responsibilities.

Severe party and disciplinary punishments have already been imposed in the cases of twenty-four individuals.

By decision of the Kirovskiy Rayon party committee Bureau, the father of these criminals, D. Shurgaya, has been removed from the ranks of the party (he had already been dismissed from his posts).

D. Mgaladze has been removed from his post as head of the repair and construction branch of the Tbilisi city executive committee's trade administration, D. Dondolashvili, investigating officer for the Tbilisi city executive committee's inspection of justice administration, and N. Gargenidze and S. Tsatsia, chief and deputy chief of divisions in the Fernumayskiy PD, have also been dismissed (see their positions because of socialist legality). I. Margvelashvili, an inspector in the same division, has been removed from his job with the internal affairs organs.

The Bureau of the Ordzhonikidzevskiy Rayon party committee has given severe punishments with entries on personnel record cards to Sh. Prudze, former deputy prosecutor for Ordzhonikidzevskiy Rayon, now head of the rayon's legal advice office, I. Isosvyan, former people's court judge in Fernumayskiy Rayon, now head of the legal department of the republic ministry of motor vehicle transportation and highways, and Mr. Merabishvili, assistant prosecutor of Ordzhonikidzevskiy Rayon. Now before the republic procuracy is the question of whether the last-named should continue in his present capacity.

The Bureau of the Kakhetskoy Rayon party committee has given a severe reprimand with notation on personnel record card to N. Mgaloblishvili, former Kirovskiy Rayon people's court judge, currently head of the legal department of the republic ministry of light industry.

The party committee of the republic Council of Ministers has given a severe punishment with entry on personnel record card to D. Iosvya, former deputy prosecutor of supreme court of the Georgian SSR and currently head of the legal

department of the republic council of ministers, for unwarranted protest of the conviction of the Shurgaya brothers.

The last word has yet to be spoken in the Shurgaya case, however. That rests with an impartial court.

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REGIONAL

WASTEFUL FUNERAL FEASTS DECRIED

Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian 9 Aug 83 p 4

[Article by N. Mesropyan: "Those Long Wakes"]

[Text] Usta Karapet left this life. He died in the way he had wished he would in his later years. He was only sick for one day, but his relatives were able to come and say goodbye to him. Many people gathered in the room where he was lying. Usta Karapet could no longer speak, but only looked long and hard at each person and a barely noticeable smile passed over his thin, dry lips. And then he tiredly closed his eyes and turned to the wall. He was 86 years old and everyone understood that this was the end.

Within an hour the coffin was unloaded in the yard. The first case of vodka was taken from the same truck. The eldest son, who had left the town much earlier and now works as an economist at an enterprise, tried to object, saying it was not time yet, but a neighbor stopped him with an authoritative motion of his arm.

"You, Gurgen-Dzhan, should not interfere in these matters. Your father was a respected man and his wake must be conducted on the highest level."

Yes, Usta Karapet was a respectable citizen of the town. He had worked in the fields all his life and was known as a skillful stonemason. He built a good half of the buildings in town with his own hands. He went to the front as a volunteer in the Great Patriotic War, fought bravely, was gravely wounded, but survived. He returned to his native town and began working both for himself and for those who died in the war. He raised seven children, and then came grandchildren and great grandchildren, more than 60 of them.

Yes, Usta Karapet was a respected man. The eldest son, thinking that perhaps city life had dried up the traditions of his native town in him, preferred to remain silent. Meanwhile the scale of preparations for the wake was snowballing. By 0200 the telephone operator of the small rural exchange had exhausted the long list of subscribers from various cities and towns. After briefly describing what had happened, she received the universal answer, "We are coming." Relatives from Sevan asked that she pass on the message not to worry about fish: they would bring it. The people from Echmiadzin promised "kyufta" [translation unknown] and greens, while Artashat took responsibility for fruit, Oktembryan promised melons and an old acquaintance from Aparan sent word that he would immediately slaughter a ram and come.

"Who will that impress?" the already drunk neighbor said with a slight smile when the telephone operator passed on this latest news. "Usta Karapet is worth more. I personally will slaughter two rams tomorrow."

The sons, sons-in-law, and grandsons of Karapet were seriously upset. How could this be? What about them? After all, it was their father and grandfather who had died, not the neighbor's. They would slaughter 10, 20 rams, immediately, not tomorrow. Once again the eldest son tried to say something, but he felt out of place.

But despite the fact that he had lived in the city for a long time, he did know how much work it was for people to keep livestock and how much effort and energy they spent on it. Perhaps they had accumulated so many livestock that slaughtering one or two rams on such an occasion would be all right. This was not true at all. What happens is simply that at such moments a feeling of false prestige is awakened and people are ready, with no need at all, to sacrifice everything they have. After all, we know very well that after such funerals are organized a person often gets into such debt that he is not able to pay it off for many years. In short, we still have not learned "reasonable consumption," and funeral banquets are one more example of this.

I inquired in certain towns of the northern regions of Armenia how much meat a month is appropriated for these purposes on the average. The answer was: up to 500 kilograms. That is an impressive amount. People also said with some bitterness that half of it was thrown out after a couple of days.

Here is another characteristic facet. The director of a certain sovkhos told me:

"Each month the farm loses at least 400-500 worker-days for various sorrowful occasions. A relative dies somewhere and the whole family, field workers, machine operators, and milkmaids, go there. They ask for at least three days. If you refuse you get the reputation of being a crude, heartless administrator. If you let them go, the work suffers. I am not even mentioning how much working time is lost when misfortune overtakes some family in the town itself. We work at half-strength for three days in any case."

The entire town buried Usta Karapet. The funeral procession stopped at at least 10 homes of his closest relatives on the road to the cemetery. The people walking with the coffin were greeted with richly spread tables and drank some more. In their intoxicated state they completely forgot that when accompanying a person on his final journey it is necessary, according to the funeral ritual, to say good words about him and remember his services to the rural community, friends, and neighbors. But the organizers of the wake had no time for this. One of the influential relatives spoke up, solemnly declaring:

"Everyone who respects us, please come to Usta Karapet's house and we will pay honor to his memory once more."

There were many who felt respect. The feast dragged on until 0200 in the night. After people broke up and went to the homes of relatives they drank in separate groups. Fights broke out in some places. The militia was not called; they tried

to get by on their own. The results of the wake were a few broken bones, a few black eyes, and two axes and three knives which were confiscated from brawlers.

"Be reasonable," the voices of older people rang out here and there. "After all, tomorrow too we must show our respects to the memory of Usta Karapet."

The same story is told in many rayon departments of internal affairs: "Wakes in the rural towns become protracted drunken parties. For some reason people consider it unethical to bring a drunken carouser to responsibility. Therefore, many cases are simply covered up. Nonetheless, we have many instances where hooligans are brought to the rayon department of internal affairs after wakes."

On the second day of the wake for Usta Karapet there were still a great number of people. They were all somewhat rumpled and exhausted. They maintained the mournful atmosphere somehow for two hours, and then more and more jokes began to be heard: the rural wits began making puns. By evening someone suggested sending out for musicians. Everyone agreed, even the eldest son who was already caught up in the general current against his will.

So the ordinary, everyday wake took place. For understandable reasons, if only out of respect for the memory of an honored working man, neither the town nor the last name of the deceased are given. But that is certainly not important: wakes everywhere are as similar as two drops of water. The same kind of drinking, the same fights, and an enormous amount of spoiled and wasted food. In some towns such as Metsavan in Kalininskiy Rayon an attempt was once made to reduce the amount of meat appropriated for wakes, and a special resolution was even adopted. It did not help. People were deeply offended, saying why are we any worse than others!

The losses of working time are enormous, even during the height of the harvest season. All the relatives of the deceased as well as friends and neighbors miss work, and this continues not for a day or two, but for a week.

Without considering the material expenditures, just the enormous losses of work time should force the Soviets of Peoples Deputies to finally give serious thought to this problem. Instead of developing and introducing new funeral rituals by studying the long experience of the Baltic republics, Belorussia, and the Ukraine, the cities of our republic, without control, adopt the faulty "traditions" of our countryside.

In recent times wakes in the cities have become a kind of petty bourgeois demonstration of "material" well-being. More and more often enormous tents are set up in the yards of residential buildings for an entire week and dozens, hundreds of people spend days at drunken feasts.

"We must remember that the cultural heritage, traditions, and daily customs of every nation contain not only good, but also things which are bad and outdated," General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Comrade Yu. V. Andropov said in the report "Sixty Years of the USSR." "And from this follows one more task, not to conserve that which is bad, but to liberate ourselves from everything that is out of date, that conflicts with the norms of Soviet communal living, socialist

morality, and our communist ideals." We have respected the memory of our deceased persons from time eternal, never commemorating them with either self-satisfied petty bourgeois feasts or huge marble monuments on the grave. The Armenian farmer has always been modest in everything relating to daily life, preferring a reasonable sense of moderation at weddings and christenings, on holidays and funeral days. And although we often encounter wasteful feasting and wild behavior today, this does not arise from folk origins; it comes from the omnivorous petty bourgeoisie who have neither the modesty nor the nobility which look so fine in people.

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